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FOREIGN TRADE

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 2, 1948

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COVER SUBJECT—Purebred Jersey bull takes a last look at its native land before leaving Montreal last August for Durban, South Africa, aboard the SS. *Cumberland County*. It was accompanied on the voyage south by three Jersey bulls and seven Jersey cows, consigned to Cape Town. The Canadian livestock will assist in the improvement of herds in the Union of South Africa.

Courtesy Montreal Shipping Company, Limited.

Britain Benefits by Reducing Her Western Hemisphere Purchases

Visible deficit in balance of payments with this part of world dropped from £552 millions in 1947 to annual rate of £354 millions in first half of 1948—Receipts from shipping and tourist industry improved—Returns from foreign investments quite substantial.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, September 20, 1948.—Encouraging progress was revealed in a review of Great Britain's balance of payments position for the first six months of the current calendar year. The total overseas trade deficit was reduced by more than half that for the corresponding period last year, while the deficit on merchandise exchanges with the Western Hemisphere was cut by one-third. Receipts from shipping and the tourist industry were considerably improved.

The most stubborn problem was that of achieving a balance in the Western Hemisphere dollar account, though the situation is better than in 1947 and the rate of deficit approximately equal to that of 1946. The improvement achieved is due mainly to a decrease in imports from the Western Hemisphere, the visible deficit having been reduced from £552 millions in 1947 to an annual rate of £354 millions in the first six months of this year. The overall deficit with the Western Hemisphere, amounting to £670 millions last year, has declined to an annual rate of £390 millions, the actual deficit for the first six months of this year being £195 millions.

This year's program contemplated an annual rate of £366 millions. On the basis of figures for six months, this figure will be exceeded by £24 millions. One factor contributing to the increase was an expenditure of £11 millions on tobacco, compared with a forecast of practically nothing. As it would be necessary to buy tobacco at a later date, and a favourable opportunity occurred of obtaining a quantity at a low figure, the expenditure was authorized. In addition, larger deliveries of foodstuffs were made on a number of contracts, which would mean lower expenditures for these items in the second half of 1948.

European Recovery Program Helps Bridge Gap

In presenting his review of the situation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated that the lack of balance in trade between Great Britain and the Western Hemisphere was a difficult problem that would have to be solved if the United Kingdom was to stand on its own feet. Assistance received under the European Recovery Program was helping to bridge the gap, but this was still embarrassingly large.

The increase of imports from sterling area countries reflects the success of Great Britain's policy to switch purchases from the Western Hemisphere, and the efforts of these countries to provide supplies. There is a surplus on current account for the first six months of this year of £70 millions, compared with a surplus for the whole of 1947 of £85 millions, and a deficit for 1946 of £30 millions.

The pattern of trade with countries participating in the European Recovery Program through the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) presents striking changes. Exports have increased more rapidly than imports, and a large deficit on "invisible" account has been

converted into a small surplus, amounting to £40 millions for the six-month period. This condition has contributed to European recovery, and should be considered in conjunction with large surpluses achieved by other countries of the sterling area with some of those in the OEEC group.

Trade Deficit With World Cut in Half

Great Britain's trade deficit with the whole world amounted to £140 millions in the first six months of the current calendar year, or an estimated annual deficit of £280 millions. This compares with one of £630 millions in 1947, and represents a reduction of 55 per cent. Imports for the first half were valued at £887 millions, or £95 millions more than the forecast. It was estimated that the actual volume of imports would be 76 per cent of those in 1938, whereas it was 78 per cent. The difference is due mainly to higher import prices, the increase amounting to ten per cent in the six months under review. Some improvement is expected, due to good crop prospects, though the prices of many industrial materials, especially metals, are still rising.

Prices of British exports have risen by only three per cent. The terms of trade have thus moved against this country during the current year. The value of merchandise exports for the first six months of 1948 was £731 millions, compared with £533 millions for the whole of 1938. Receipts from shipping amounted to £117 millions for the period under review, whereas they were £100 millions for the twelve months of 1938. Interest, profits and dividends, also classed as invisible exports, brought in £77 millions during the first half of 1948, whereas receipts of this character for 1938 were £205 millions, or the equivalent of £102·5 millions for six months. The estimated revenue from the tourist industry was £14 millions, which is approximately the same as for a six-month period in 1938.

Balance of Payments, by Areas

	Western Hemi-sphere	Sterling area	O.E.E.C. countries	Other countries	Total
			£'000,000		
1946					
Imports	521	398	131	42	1,092
Exports and re-exports	118	434	268	70	890
Surplus (+) or deficit (−) on visible trade	−403	+ 36	+137	+ 28	−202
Invisibles (net)	+ 43	− 66	− 92	− 53	−168
Total surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−360	− 30	+ 45	− 25	−370
1947					
Imports	716	511	230	83	1,540
Exports and re-exports	164	579	264	95	1,102
Surplus (+) or deficit (−) on visible trade	−552	+ 68	+ 34	+ 12	−438
Invisibles (net)	−118	+ 17	− 64	− 27	−192
Total surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−670	+ 85	− 30	− 15	−630
1948 First Half					
Imports	294	333	150	110	887
Exports and re-exports	117	357	179	78	731
Surplus (+) or deficit (−) on visible trade	−177	+ 24	+ 29	− 32	−156
Invisibles (net)	− 18	+ 46	+ 11	− 23	+ 16
Total surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−195	+ 70	+ 40	− 55	−140

Current Account Summary

	1938	1946	1947	1948 First half provisional
		£'000,000		
Payments				
Imports				
(*a*) Food and feeding stuffs	....	553	739	427
(*b*) Raw materials	....	342	525	309
(*c*) Tobacco	....	71	30	14
(*d*) Petroleum (civil)	....	54	71	59
(*e*) Manufactures and other imports	....	72	175	78
Total imports	835	1,092	1,540	887
Government overseas expenditure				
(*a*) Military	....	379	198	76
Less war disposals and settlements	....	— 152	— 121	— 56
(*b*) Relief and rehabilitation	....	110	60	9
(*c*) Germany	....	40	80	12
(*d*) Administrative, diplomatic, etc.	....	35	36	21
(*e*) Other Government (net)	....	— 121	— 46	— 5
Total government overseas expenditure (net)	16	291	207	57
Shipping	80	139	171	84
Interest, profits and dividends	30	80	102	59
Films (net)	7	17	14	7
Travel	40	40	73	24
Total payments	1,008	1,659	2,107	1,118
Receipts				
Exports and re-exports	533	890	1,102	731
Shipping	100	160	201	117
Interest, profits and dividends	205	155	152	77
Travel	28	12	19	14
Other (net)	72	72	3	39
Total receipts	938	1,289	1,477	978
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) on				
Current account	— 70	— 370	— 630	— 140
Of which: Visible trade	— 302	— 202	— 438	— 156
Invisibles	+ 232	+ 168	— 192	+ 16

Net Change in Gold and Dollar Resources

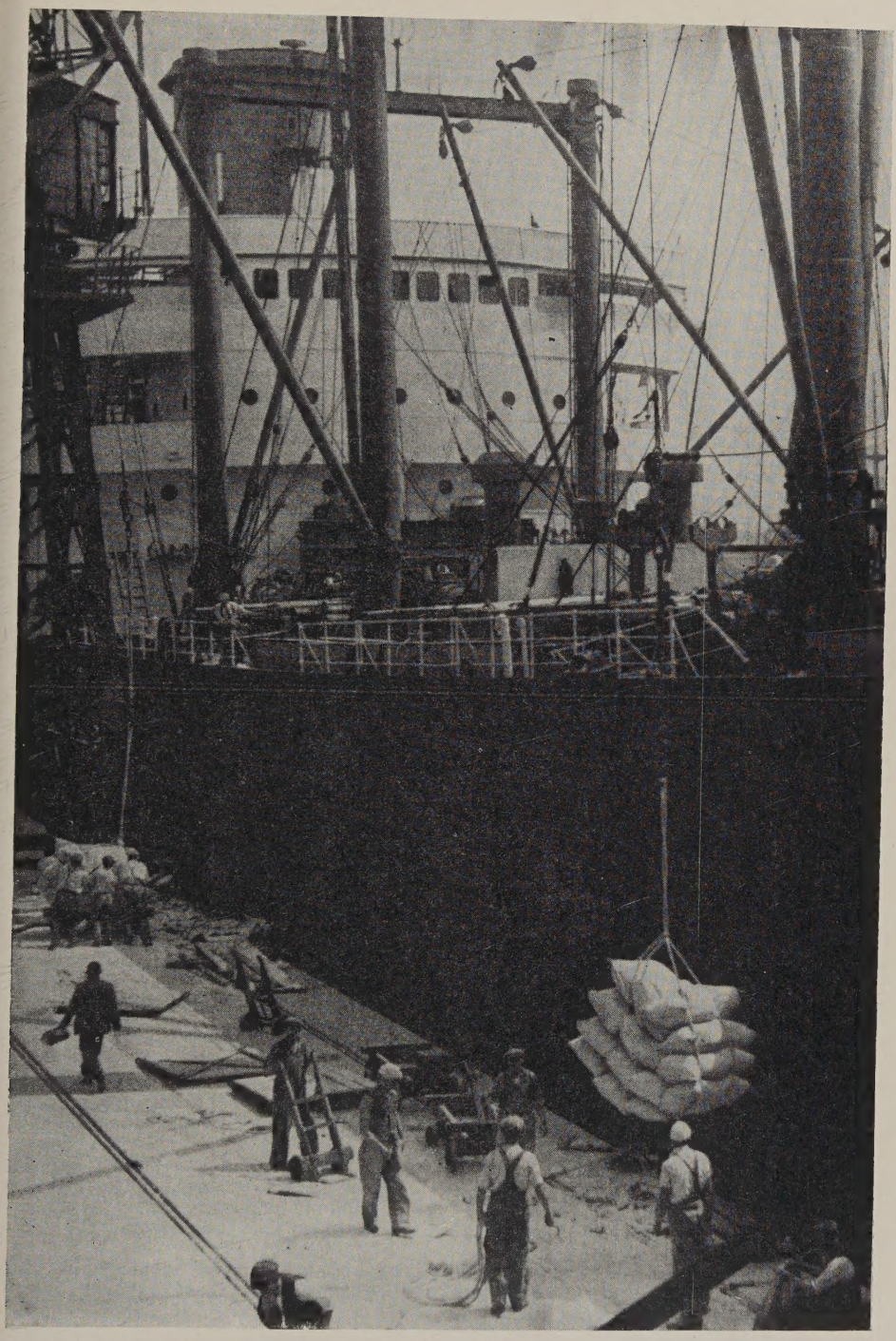
	1946	1947	1948 First half provisional
		£'000,000	
On United Kingdom account	— 342	— 657	— 186
On rest of sterling area account	+ 45	— 204	— 19
On whole sterling area account; net gold and dollar receipts from or payments to other countries, etc.	+ 71	— 163	— 49
Total change in gold and dollar resources..	— 226	—1,024	— 254

The above figures make it clear that, while the United Kingdom was reducing its deficit with the dollar area from £657 millions in 1947 to £186 millions in the first half of 1948, the rest of the sterling area, after taking into account purchases by the United Kingdom of new gold, cut its deficit from £204 millions to an annual rate of £38 millions. This was acknowledged by the Chancellor as an "immense achievement" in the effort to overcome the serious crisis in the affairs of the sterling area.

The total drain on gold and dollar reserves for the first half of 1948 was £254 millions. While this represents only half the 1947 rate, the figure is very large and far in excess of the aid received, or likely to be received under ERP.

Efforts Made to Maintain Gold and Dollar Reserves

Total gold and dollar holdings amounted to £473 millions as at June 30, 1948. The government's policy, during the period of ERP, is



Great Britain—Canadian flour being discharged from the Canadian Pacific liner *Beaverdell*, in the Royal Victoria Dock, London. Food and feeding stuffs represent the largest single group of imports for the first six months of 1948, valued at £427 millions, which is larger than for the corresponding period in 1947. Merchandise imports from the Western Hemisphere valued at £177 millions, as against £716 millions for twelve months of 1947.

Photo by Port of London Authority.

to prevent these reserves from falling. According to the Chancellor, the maintenance of imports from the dollar area at their present level depends on improvements in earnings from the dollar area of visibles and invisibles.

Changes in Sterling Balances

	1946	1947	1948 First half provisional
		£'000,000	
Non-sterling area countries	+ 76	+ 2	— 142
Sterling area countries	— 37	— 147	+ 116
Total change in sterling balances	+ 39	— 145	— 26

The movement of sterling balances has in the past aroused considerable interest. In the non-sterling area countries, compared with an increase of £2 millions in sterling liabilities in 1947, there was a decrease of no less than £142 millions in the first half of 1948. The sterling area showed a different position. In 1947, liabilities fell by £147 millions, a movement which reflects a great unbalance in the position of the rest of the sterling area, particularly with dollar countries. During the first half of 1948, the balances had increased by as much as £116 millions.

Two factors were advanced by the Chancellor as primarily responsible for the increase: First, the inflow of capital; and second, the emergence of a substantial surplus in the rest of the sterling area in its trade with the non-dollar world, particularly the O.E.E.C. countries. These large changes since 1947 illustrated the volatility of movements in this field and showed the danger of drawing any conclusions from short-term developments.

Many Items Removed from Export Control

Effective September 22. 1948, export permits are no longer required for shipments of the following agricultural and vegetable products, and animals and animal products:

Alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal.
Barley, pot and pearl, and barley flour.
Barley malt.
Brewers' yeast, dried.
Buckwheat, whole or ground.
Corn, whole, ground or cracked.
Feed—
Grasses, cereal or other, dehydrated.
Legumes, dehydrated, for animal or poultry feeding.
Oat groats or hulled oats, oat middlings, oat shorts and animal feeding oatmeal.
Miscellaneous feeds—
Dried beet pulp.
Vegetable protein feeds—
Brewers' dried grains.
Copra oil cake meal.
Corn gluten feed.
Distillers' dried grains.
Hempseed oil cake and oil cake meal
Linseed oil cake or meal.
Malt sprouts.
Palm kernel oil cake meal.
Peanut oil cake meal.
Rapeseed oil cake meal.
Soybean oil cake and oil cake meal
Sunflower seed oil cake meal.
Field crop seeds—
Alsike.
Buckwheat.
Blood, dried.
Bone meal.
Pet foods.
Fruits—
Apples, fresh.
Hominy and corn grits.
Oatmeal and rolled oats.
Clover, Red.
Tankage, meat meal or meat scrap containing over 6·5 per cent ammonia.
Tankage, meat and bone tankage. meat meal or meat scrap, meat and bone meal, or meat and bone scrap, n.o.p.

The following commodities are deleted from Agricultural and Vegetable Products—catsup, chili sauce and salad dressing with oil content; field bean seeds and field pea seeds; and soybean flour (full-fat and defatted); and substituted by salad dressing with oil content; field bean seeds, except registered and certified grades; field pea seeds, except registered and certified grades; and soybean flour (full-fat only).

Essential Defence Materials Being Stockpiled by the United States

Of the $300,000,000 provided, only $87,000,000 spent by the Munitions Board to date—ECA authorized to spend five per cent of currency account for purchase of materials for stockpiling program—Increased volume of raw materials sought from European countries.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—Mr. Wallace is currently on tour in Canada.)

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1948.—Materials considered necessary for the defence of this country are being accumulated, provision having been made for purchases amounting to $300,000,000. The Munitions Board has followed a conservative policy to date, materials valued at only $87,000,000 having been channelled into the national stockpile. These have been obtained at or below current market prices, but it may be necessary for the Board to pay higher prices for the remaining $213,000,000 worth of goods that it is proposed to accumulate in the present fiscal year.

Under the present three-month purchase plan, which calls for delivery before June 30, 1949, the commodities and the quantities to be contracted for in this quarter are as follows:

Contracts of Present Three-month Purchase Plan

Asbestos	
Chrysotile	1,100 short tons
Amosite	1,900 short tons
Bauxite	
Metal grade	435,000 long dry tons*
Abrasive grade	68,000 long dry tons*
Beryl	250 short tons
Bismuth	100,000 pounds
Cadmium	300,000 pounds
Castor Oil	15,000,000 pounds*
Chromite	
Metallurgical	30,000 long dry tons*
Refr. Type A	1,250 long dry tons
Coconut Oil	5,000,000 pounds
Columbite	1,100,000 pounds*
Copper	30,000 short tons (from commercial channels)
Cordage Fibres	
Manila	6,000,000 pounds
Sisal	6,000,000 pounds
Corundum	125,000 pounds
Industrial Diamonds	
Stones	350,000 carats*
Crushing bort	100,000 carats (from commercial channels)
Graphite	
Amorphous lump	1,000 short tons*
Flake (crucible)	300 short tons
Flake (lubricant)	500 short tons*
Kyanite	1,000 short dry tons
Lead	16,000 short dry tons
Manganese Ore	
Battery	20,000 long dry tons*
Metallurgical	350,000 long dry tons*
Mica	
Muscovite block	80,000 pounds*
Muscovite film	125,000 pounds*
Muscovite splittings	1,000,000 pounds*
Phlogopite splittings	120,000 pounds*

Contracts of Present Three-month Purchase Plan—*Concluded*

Monazite	500 short dry tons*
Nickel	15,000,000 pounds*
Palm Oil	7,000,000 pounds
Pepper	1,000,000 pounds
Quinidine	6,000 ounces
Natural Crude Rubber	25,000 long tons (from commercial channels)
Shellac	1,500,000 pounds
Talc, Block	250 short tons*
Tin	4,500 long tons*
Zinc	16,000 short tons

* Items so marked are the expected total for the year.

ECA Co-operation for the Program

Under provisions of the Economic Co-operation Act, the Economic Co-operation Administration is authorized to use at least 5 per cent of its currency accounts in ERP countries for the purchase of materials for the stockpiling program. The Director of the Strategic Materials Division of ECA recently visited Europe to see what could be done to increase the production of raw materials and obtain some for the stockpile. Among the materials that were under discussion were manganese, rubber, tin, copper, zinc, hemp and sisal, industrial diamonds, nickel, graphite, talc, uranium, tungsten, vegetable oils, chrome and quinine. It has been announced that an agreement has been made with Great Britain to purchase 25,000 tons of high-grade rubber and 2,000 tons of sisal for the United States stockpile.

There are a number of critical materials that the Munitions Board require for the strategic stockpiling program, but which are not being stored because of the storage problems which outweigh the advantages of storing them. Among these commodities are radium, uranium, certain types of asbestos, optical glass, leather, iron ore and petroleum products.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following:

24-inch isolating valves for Cobb River Station; Contract No. 94, Section 80, Nelson District. Tender closes at 4 p.m., November 16, 1948.

Three 5,000 kva. 11 kv. voltage regulation transformers for Invercargill District, Contract No. 95, Section 83, Invercargill District. Tender closes at 4 p.m., November 30, 1948.

66 kv. circuit breakers for Addington Substation, Contract No. 96. Section 216, Christchurch. Tender closes at 4 p.m., December 7, 1948.

Five 50 kv.-500 mva. circuit breakers for Maungatapere Sub-station, Contract No. 97, Section 44, Auckland District. Tender closes on December 7, 1948.

22 kv. switchgear for Penrose Sub-station, Contract No. 98, Section 48, Auckland District. Tender closes on December 14, 1948.

The tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at the times and dates shown under each heading. Interested Canadian firms may obtain further particulars and specifications from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, or by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quoting file 29048.

Export Controls Being Continued On Iron and Steel Products

Unsettled economic conditions and increasing demand from industry contribute to continuing shortages of various materials, including steel scrap—Export programs developed for certain products and classes of commodities—Permit system introduced in 1938.

By W. H. Grant, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

CONTROLS over the exportation of many commodities, first introduced in 1938 to restrict the shipment of arms and other munitions during the civil war in Spain, have been removed since the conclusion of hostilities in 1945. Unsettled economic conditions in the immediate postwar period and an increasing demand from industry for certain materials have contributed to continuing shortages of various commodities, including primary forms of iron and steel. Although Canadian steel production is approximately three million ingot tons per annum, it does not appear that the steel supply position will be eased during the remainder of this year or in 1949.

Based on available supplies of scrap and present blast furnace and open hearth capacity, this represents the maximum production of steel in Canada. Unless sizeable tonnages of steel scrap become available in the next six or nine months, the present rate of ingot production cannot be maintained. As a result, there may be a decrease in the tonnage of finished steel products available to manufacturers in this country. Overall imports of finished steel from the United States are being maintained, though there has been a marked decline in imports of skelp for pipe production and light gauge sheets.

It would appear, therefore, that the immediate future holds little possibility of an improvement in the iron and steel picture. Under such circumstances, manufactures of iron and steel will probably continue under export control into 1949, though the situation is under constant review and items will be removed from the list whenever possible. Commodities with an iron and steel content, for which export programs have been developed in 1948, are:

Electric Consumer Durable Goods—Stoves, washing machines, wringers, refrigerators, rangettes, hotplates, floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, and appliances of all types.

Other Consumer Durable Goods—Oil burners and heaters, oil stoves, lamps and lanterns, and sewing machines.

Sheet Steel Products—Hand and garden tools, office equipment and machinery, kitchenware, and furniture.

Toys and Sporting Goods—Snow runners, baby carriages, ice and roller skates, bicycles and parts, and tricycles.

Export Programs Are Developed

Under present procedure, export programs are developed on individual products or classes of commodities, depending on the adaptability of the goods to programming, examples being electric stoves and sheet steel products, respectively. Export quotas are established at the end of the year for the ensuing twelve months, and are confined to manufacturers, though agents may be authorized by the producer to export his goods. A

manufacturer seeking an export quota is required to furnish such information as the estimated quantity of his products required for export during the period concerned, the estimated percentage of such exports to his total production, and the estimated weight and type of iron and steel to be used in filling export requirements. All figures made available by a manufacturer are treated as confidential. The producer may also file an application for an "SPL" (blanket) export permit, covering his total export requirements to all destinations of the product involved for the program period.

On receipt of this information, the Export Division of the Foreign Trade Service presents the claim of the manufacturer for an export quota to the control authorities. When approved, the "SPL" export permit is issued by the Export Permit Branch of the Division. Shipments against "SPL" export permits are cleared under the partial shipment procedure by presentation to the Customs of Export Entry Form B-13-B, excepting countries included in Amendment No. 14 to the revised edition of the Export Permit Regulations, issued on October 1, 1947. Separate applications for export permits are required for shipments to destinations not covered in the blanket authority, and should be forwarded to the Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. When these permits are granted, the quantity of goods involved is deducted from the "SPL" export permit of the manufacturer. This factor should be taken into consideration when making application for an export quota.

"Arms Export Permit" Introduced in 1938

Although the "Arms Export Permit" was introduced in 1938, the number of commodities under control was relatively small. The system could be readily expanded, however, with the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, when the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Munitions and Supply and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board were required to impose numerous controls in order to conserve supplies for the domestic market and the war effort. These controls were administered by each department, but it was later decided to centralize the authority in that department most familiar with export markets, so as to eliminate confusion. The Export Permit Branch was established, therefore, in May, 1941 as an entity of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Since the inception of this branch, export control procedure and technique have been under constant revision to meet rapidly changing conditions in the domestic economy and the foreign field. Controls were initially introduced to (*a*) prevent munitions and other supplies from reaching the enemy, thereby serving as a positive weapon in economic warfare, (*b*) to conserve critical or strategic materials and supplies, and (*c*) to facilitate the distribution of available materials in a manner that would best further the war effort.

As the war progressed, it was necessary to impose controls on an increasing range of export items, until practically all commodities were under some degree of export supervision. This was due to the increasing shortages of materials; the loss of established foreign sources of supply; the necessity for collecting refunds, on goods exported, of subsidies paid by the government to maintain domestic price ceilings; shipping difficulties; and other abnormal conditions.

The Export Division, and its predecessors, the Export Planning Division and the Commercial Intelligence Service, appreciated the importance of a country, which depended to such an extent on foreign trade, continuing to export to the greatest possible extent, commensurate with such factors as the maintenance of a full-out war effort and the protection of Canada's domestic supply position.

Export Division Acted as Claimant Agency

Following the introduction of controls, the Export Division was established as a claimant agency to assist Canadian exporters in presenting their claims to the control authorities. As the war progressed, the principle was recognized of permitting where possible "token" shipments of commercial merchandise to traditional export markets. Export programs were developed, in co-operation with allied and other friendly countries, under which Canadian producers were permitted to ship specified quantities of goods to designated countries over a stipulated period. At the start, the commodities shipped represented only a small percentage of the total production of any exporter, and the programming machinery was complicated. With the passage of time, improvements in the supply position and a simplification of quota procedure in Canada and importing countries made possible the shipment of more merchandise to foreign markets, then in urgent need of supplies.

Postal Information

Mail for China Should be Properly Addressed

The Postal Administration of China has advised that mail, including parcels, continues to be received in China bearing incomplete addresses. In order to avoid non-delivery, it is important that such articles bear the complete address in Roman characters (English, French, etc.), and it is advisable to have the details of the address shown also in Chinese characters, in order to facilitate delivery.

Commercial Parcel Post Service Resumed to Italy

Parcel post service to Italy, which has been restricted to gift consignments, has now been extended to include ordinary (uninsured) commercial shipments weighing up to the normal limit of twenty pounds. Canadian export regulations governing commercial shipments must be observed.

Streamlined Train Units Ordered for Netherlands Railways

In view of the pressing need for new rolling stock, the Netherlands railways have placed an order with the Netherlands industry for the construction of 65 streamlined electric four-coach train units, 79 two-coach train units and 13 intermediate coaches. All these units should be in service in 1952. The first four-coach unit has been completed, and after the test runs will be put into service for passenger traffic. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

Appreciable Increase in India's Output of Cotton Cloth

Since the decontrol, there has been an appreciable increase in the output of cloth. For April, production of cloth and yarn amounted to 360·6 million yards and 119·5 million pounds of yarn. For May and June, it is estimated that the output will be 365 million yards and 120 million pounds, respectively. The increase in production for the second quarter of 1948 will thus be 10 per cent over that of the preceding quarter and 15 per cent over the average of 1947.

To bring down prices of Indian cloth, the government have decided to reimpose control on the textile industry. *(India Commercial News.)*

Argentina Building Cold Storage For Domestic Seed Potatoes

Seven million pesos being made available by Ministry of Agriculture to construct facilities in Province of Buenos Aires—Huinkul seed potato is promising variety for use in area—Market for Canadian seed potatoes will be adversely affected.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy

BUENOS AIRES, August 20, 1948.—Construction of cold storage facilities for domestic seed potatoes in the southeastern section of the province of Buenos Aires has been authorized recently by the Ministry of Agriculture, which will make available to the Instituto Argentino de Promoción del Intercambio (I.A.P.I.) a sum of seven million pesos for this purpose. It is stated in the announcement that the cost of these installations will be no less than the sum spent annually on imported seed potatoes, which amounted to nearly ten million pesos last year. The Ministry of Agriculture have conducted tests on carrying seed potatoes in cold storage and found that their condition was satisfactory and that the yields obtained from this seed were appreciably higher than from those maintained in normal outdoor storage. The capacity of the proposed plants will be about 12,000 metric tons or 200,000 sixty kilo sacks. During the months that the plants are not being used for potatoes, the space will be utilized to store other agricultural produce, such as fruit, vegetables and dairy products.

The proposed installation will be constructed in the Mar del Plata-Balcarce area, which is the main potato crop zone in Argentina. This district is also the officially approved area for the production of certified seed. The question of suitable storage is the chief problem that faces the potato grower in this zone and is one of the reasons why he must renew his seed at least every three or four years. This is a one-crop zone. Planting commences in September and, depending on moisture conditions, continues to early December, although the bulk of the acreage is in by early November. Harvesting commences in March and the crop is then stored in outdoor piles, usually covered with corn trash. Seed stock must be maintained until the next planting season, September-November. Although this period of storage is during the Argentine winter months, frequently, during a mild winter, the material is excessively sprouted before planting. Normally spring weather with higher temperatures commences in September and at this season potatoes readily sprout. With the Katahdin variety, the dormancy period apparently shortens with each successive generation, and even during a relatively cold winter the third and fourth generations are badly sprouted, with the result that much of their vigour is lost.

Huinkul is Promising Variety of Seed

The Ministry of Agriculture has been conducting tests at their experimental station at Balcarce on many new varieties with the objective of finding one that is more suitable to the conditions in this zone. The most promising variety to date is one named Huinkul, which is a development of the United States' Department of Agriculture, resulting from a

Argentina—Canadian certified seed potatoes being unloaded in Mar del Plata.

cross between the Erlaine and Seedling S 336-144. Officials at the experimental station stated that the Huinkul is a late maturing variety—about 120 days—and that the dormant period is longer than any of the others, which is stated to be about 130 days. The table qualities of this variety are considered good and in the tests carried out this variety shows resistance to disease and insects equal to that of the Katahdin. In some plots it even outyielded the Katahdin, which is the popular variety in Argentina and by which the results of new varieties are compared.

The Huinkul variety with these favourable characteristics will have a place in the potato economy of the southern zone, principally for supplying table stock to the Buenos Aires market. This variety will supplement but not replace the Katahdin, which will still be required for the two crop zone—as Rosario—and to supply certified seed to Uruguay for that country's early planting, where the short dormant period is a desirable feature. It remains to be seen how the Huinkul will be accepted on the table stock market. It is considered a "dry" variety and breaks up when cooked, which is a condition not favoured by the Argentine consumer.

Measures Will Adversely Affect Market for Canadian Seed Potatoes

It is quite probable that the two measures outlined above, which are encouraged by the Ministry of Agriculture, will adversely affect the market for Canadian seed potatoes. It is not expected, however, that Argentina will become completely independent of imported seed, but that the average annual requirements in future years are likely to be less than in the past. Except occasionally, when domestic production is short, seed potatoes are imported for foundation stock. The Argentine grower is paying more attention to the percentage of virus diseases in imported stock and the demand in the future may be for the higher category, such as Foundation A. The landed cost of imported seed in relation to domestic prices for seed and table stock will remain a dominant factor in determining the volume under normal trading conditions.

Largest Proportion of Recovery Purchases for Great Britain

Procurement authorizations, valued at $233,834,000, represent 89 per cent of total approved for Canada—ECA authorizations aggregate $1,693,160,997 to September 20, of which 40 per cent of "off-shore" supplies being provided by Canada.

PROVISION has been made through the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, for Great Britain to purchase in Canada commodities valued at $233,834,000. This represents 89 per cent of the total authorizations for procurement in Canada under the European Recovery Program, as of September 20, 1948. The largest single item is wheat, to the value of $101,500,000, followed by bacon, wheat flour, lumber, copper, aluminum, cheese, lead, woodpulp, zinc and carcass beef. The remaining 11 per cent of the procurement authorizations provide for purchases by France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Bizonia, Norway, Greece, the French Zone of Germany, and China. General authorizations, which indicate Canada and the United States as the source of supply, amount to an additional $10,318,048.

The total value of procurement authorizations, issued by ECA to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, amounted to $1,693,160,997, as of September 20, 1948, of which $186,417,573 was for the payment of ocean and inland freight. The total "off-shore" authorizations were valued at $657,044,582, of which 40 per cent indicated Canada as the source of supply. Canada will be required to supply 16 per cent of the commodities listed in the total authorizations approved by ECA.

Authorizations for Procurement in Canada

United Kingdom	
Bacon	$ 43,139,000
Wheat	101,500,000
Wheat flour	26,800,000
Aluminum	11,500,000
Lumber	12,000,000
Cheese	10,945,000
Copper	11,800,000
Woodpulp	5,500,000
Zinc	3,300,000
Lead	6,800,000
Carcass beef	550,000
Total	$233,834,000
France	
Brass scrap	$ 148,850
Aluminum	650,000
Copper	2,613,000
Woodpulp	364,500
Zinc	1,628,307
Flaxseed	2,125,440
Linseed cake or meal	166,000
Ammonium nitrate (fertilizer)	1,020,000
Rubber	41,000
Asbestos	100,000
Nickel	118,500
Motor vehicle parts (trucks)	56,700
Precision instruments and parts	4,200
Paraffin wax	119,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	4,200
Spare parts for textile industry (knitting needles)	13,125
Electrical equipment for power plants	10,500
Spare parts for machine tools	18,900
Total	$ 9,202,222

Authorizations for Procurement in Canada—*Concluded*

Netherlands	
Wheat (or flour)	$ 3,022,044
Oilcake and/or meal	1,075,907
Linseed (flaxseed)	1,303,200
Linseed oil	837,500
Zinc and zinc base alloys	150,000
Lead	200,000
Pulpwood	826,000
Aluminum	1,150,000
Linseed cake or meal	250,000
Total	$ 8,814,651
Denmark	
Fish meal (feeds)	$ 135,261
Oilcake and meal	32,370
Rapeseed meal	47,500
Barley	2,080,000
Linseed meal	41,000
Three steam merchant vessels	1,759,000
Aluminum ingots	265,215
Total	$ 4,360,346
Austria	
Linseed oil	$ 1,281,255
Hides	601,400
Linseed meal	200,000
Rye	1,308,960
Total	$ 3,391,615
Italy	
Lumber (Douglas fir)	$ 1,000,000
Fish (salted)	195,000
Total	$ 1,195,000
Norway	
Coarse grains	$ 570,000
Greece	
Ammonium nitrate (fertilizer)	$ 112,038
Hides, skins, leather	60,000
Non-ferrous metals	14,200
Paperboard, paper and products	10,000
Lumber and sawmill products	150,000
Total	$ 346,238
French Zone Germany	
Aluminum ingots	$ 236,000
China	
Nitrogen fertilizer	$ 85,000
Bizone Germany	
Ferro-alloys	$ 520,000
Nickel	146,000
Cobalt	134,000
Total	$ 800,000
Total	$262,835,072

Commodities Authorized for Purchase in Canada

Wheat and Grain	
Wheat	$104,522,044
Wheat flour	26,800,000
Coarse grains (unspecified)	570,000
Rye	1,308,960
Barley	2,080,000
Total	$135,281,004
Livestock, Animal Products	
Bacon	$ 43,139,000
Carcass beef	550,000
Hides, skins and leather	661,400
Cheese	10,945,000
Total	$ 55,295,400

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Wheat

Wheat and wheat flour represent fifty per cent, in value, of the commodities being supplied from Canada for the European Recovery Program. Procurement authorizations to September 20, 1948, were valued at $132,322,000 for these items.

Commodities Authorized for Purchase in Canada—*Continued*

Plants and Products	
Flaxseed	$ 3.428.640
Linseed oil	2,118,755
Oilcake and/or meal	1,108,277
Linseed cake or meal	657,000
Rapeseed and meal	47,500
Total	$ 7,360,172
Non-ferrous Metals, Minerals and Ferro-alloys	
Aluminum	$ 13,801,215
Copper	14,413,000
Zinc	5,078,307
Lead	7,000,000
Nickel	264,500
Asbestos	100.000
Non-ferrous metals (unspecified)	14,200
Cobalt	134,000
Ferro-alloys	520,000
Brass scrap	148,850
Total	$ 41,474,072
Wood and Wood Products	
Lumber	$ 13,150,000
Woodpulp	5,864,500
Pulpwood	826,000
Paper and products	10,000
Total	$ 19,850,500
Fish and Fish Products	
Fish meal	$ 135,261
Fish (salted)	195,000
Total	$ 330.261

Commodities Authorized for Purchase in Canada—*Concluded*

Industrial Equipment	
Precision instruments and parts	4,200
Miscellaneous	4,200
Spare parts for machine tools	18,900
Electrical equipment for power plants	10,500
Spare parts for textile industry (knitting needles)	13,125
Total	$ 50,925
Chemicals and Products	
Fertilizer	$ 1,217,038
Paraffin wax	119,000
Rubber	41,000
Total	$ 1,377,038
Motor, vehicle parts (trucks)	$ 56,700
Merchant vessels (3 steam)	$ 1,759,000
Total	$262,835,072

Heavy Population Increases Shown By Pacific Areas of United States

Population of Western States higher by 30·4 per cent between April 1, 1940, and July 1, 1947—Total United States' population increased by 8·9 per cent—California records greatest advance.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1948.—In view of the obvious economic and social implications resulting from population trends, it is interesting to record the impressive population increases in the Western United States, and particularly in the Pacific areas, between April 1, 1940, the date of the last census, and July 1, 1947, as shown by revised estimates of total population, by states, released earlier this month by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington.

During the period under review, the total population of the west rose from 13,883,000 to about 18,107,000, an increase of 4,224,000, or 30·4 per cent. Most of this increase (94·2 per cent) was concentrated in the Pacific area, the population of which rose from 9,733,000 to about 13,714,000, a gain of 40·9 per cent. During the same period the population of the United States, excluding persons in the armed forces overseas, increased by about 11,744,000, or 8·9 per cent.

The largest gain for a single state was about 2,905,000 for California, the population of which increased from 6,907,000 to about 9,812,000, or by 42·1 per cent, bringing California closer to Pennsylvania as the second largest state in the Union, having passed Illinois and Ohio during the war.

California's huge increase in population was also shared by the state of Oregon, which recorded a growth of 41·8 per cent since 1940, and Washington, which added 35·8 per cent to its total population. These three states together led the whole country in population growth, their population having risen by 3,961,000, or 40·9 per cent, to a total of 13,714,000. This compares with an estimated population total of 143,414,000 in 1947 for the whole of the United States, representing a rise of 8·9 per cent since the 1940 census.

For purposes of comparison the following table, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, shows changes in the United States population (excluding the armed forces overseas) in the period April 1, 1940, to July 1, 1947:

	July 1, 1947	April 1, 1940	Increase	Percentage
Total, United States	143,414,000	131,669,275	11,744,000	8.9
Regions:				
Northeastern States	38,442,000	35,967,777	2,465,000	6.9
North Central States	42,932,000	40,143,332	2,789,000	6.9
South	43,932,000	41,665,901	2,266,000	5.4
West	18,107,000	13,883,265	4,224,000	30.4

Dairy Animal Population in Greece Decreased During the Past Year

Internal civil strife and shortages of feedstuffs due to drought are main causes—Artificial insemination being used to effect rapid improvement in situation—Output of poultry, honey, cocoons and timber reduced.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of five articles on economic and commercial conditions in Greece during 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The other articles appeared in the September 4th, September 11th, September 18th and September 25th issues. One stremma is one-tenth of a hectare; 4 stremmas equal approximately one acre.)

ATHENS, August 17, 1948.—The number of dairy animals in Greece and the average production per animal has decreased in the past year. Total milk production, however, rose as the number of milking animals increased. During 1947, internal civil strife and shortages of animal feeds caused by drought inflicted losses and hardship on this branch of agriculture. Another factor hindering the recovery of livestock population is the time required for the normal growth of animals.

Considerable aid to the livestock production in Greece was given by UNRRA, which imported 52,118 animals, as well as considerable amounts of feedstuffs. The Greek War Relief also helped by importing 1,008 cows, 2,011 horses and 183 other animals in 1947.

Two centres for the artificial insemination of cows were established since the war in Salonica and Athens. About 12,000 artificial inseminations have been made since 1945, of which 8,261 were made in 1947. It is hoped that rapid improvement of the stock will be achieved by this method.

Dairy Animals and Milk Production in Greece

	1938	1946	1947
Cows (total number)	492,374	370,000	350,000
Domestic milk cows	180,746	100,000	104,000
Average production per head in kgs.	457	400	350
Total production in tons	82,600	40,000	36,400
Improved milk cows	25,000	15,000	18,000
Average production per head in kgs.	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total production in tons	62,500	37,500	45,000
Sheep (total number)	8,138,772	7,224,251	6,890,204
Milk sheep	5,490,731	4,000,000	4,600,000
Average production per head in kgs.	43	35	35
Total production in tons	236,100	140,000	151,800
Goats (total number)	4,356,120	3,434,696	3,498,113
Milking	2,866,188	1,950,000	2,200,000
Average production in kgs.	65	50	45
Total production in tons	186,300	97,500	99,000
Buffaloes (total number)	67,352	60,163	52,804
Milking	27,877	25,500	28,000
Average production in kgs.	670	500	500
Total production in tons	18,678	12,750	14,000
Total milk production in tons	586,178	327,750	346,200

Meat production, second in importance to milk, varied between 110,000 and 120,000 tons in the prewar period. This covered 86 per cent of the requirements of Greece.

Wool production before the war averaged 8,250 tons and goat hair, 1,800 tons.

With reference to sheep and goats, Greece was among the first producers in the Balkans, the greater part of her land being only suitable for sheep and goat raising.

Poultry.—This constitutes a secondary branch of livestock production. Poultry farms are run near big centres, mainly for fresh eggs. In general, most of the poultry and egg needs are covered by domestic production, but since the end of the war, eggs have been imported from Turkey as a measure of keeping prices down.

Apiculture.—Before the war the average production of honey was 4,000 tons, but production has dropped since the war to 1,600 tons per year. The number of bee hives prewar was 625,000, of which 71,000 were of European make, whereas the remainder were of primitive local make.

Sericulture.—Before the war fresh cocoon production amounted to 3,200, or 1,000 tons of dried cocoons, two thirds of which were of the yellow and one third of the white variety, the white being considered as the best in Europe. Sericulture is undergoing a crisis in Greece not only by reason of low cost production of the Asiatic cocoons, but also due to the extensive use of artificial silk and other artificial materials, such as nylon. Production of fresh cocoons has dropped from 3,200 to 1,500 tons in 1947.

State Owns Most of Forests

Forestry.—Forests in Greece cover about 15 per cent of the total area, 16 million stremmas (4 stremmas are equal to about one acre) existing before the war. The greater part, 65 per cent, of the forests belongs to the State, another 20 per cent is owned by private concerns and individuals and the remaining 15 per cent by communities. The privately owned forests are mostly of pine trees, from which resin is extracted and which in turn produces turpentine, colophony, etc.

The chief forestry products are lumber, firewood, charcoal, resin and acorns. Before the war, some 120,000 cubic metres of lumber, 230,000 tons of firewood, 11,000 tons of charcoal, 28,000 tons of resin and 16,000 tons of acorns were produced annually.

Only a limited quantity of lumber was produced and large amounts had to be imported from neighbouring countries for building purposes, barrel making, etc. The firewood and charcoal covered the needs of the country. By reason of destruction, war occupations, etc., Greece will continue to have even greater need of lumber, especially for building and reconstruction purposes.

As a result of the war and the occupation, the acreage covered by forests was reduced by about 40 per cent according to official figures.

Fishing Industry Not Greatly Developed

Fishing.—This branch of production has not been fully developed, despite the fact that Greece is surrounded by sea. Before the war fish production amounted to 25,000 tons. This quantity barely covered 50 per cent of the requirements of the population, the balance being imported as fresh and prepared fish, costing the country some 600 million drachmae (about $6,000,000).

Before the war fishing operated by primitive means along Greek coasts, in some cases by destructive methods. The boats and fishing vessels used were poor and of small tonnage. The situation grew worse during the war. UNRRA and the British ML Mission supplied motorized fishing vessels, fuel and thread for net making. The Agricultural Bank of Greece disposed of some 70 million drachmae to adapt these vessels to Greek conditions. The Ministry of National Economy signed an agreement with the Agricultural Bank of Greece for 43,000 million drachmae for the rehabilitation of fishing, 23,000 million of which were for the supply of fishing equipment and lumber for the making of fishing craft.

Secondary Industries Allied to Farming Established

In 1947 the Agricultural Bank of Greece founded 24 modern co-operative oil crushing plants. There were some 160 similar crushing plants in operation in the prewar period.

On the initiative of UNRRA, some canned food plants have also been founded. In 1946, 20 small co-operatives of canned food plants were started, these averaging 1,000 kilograms (1 metric ton) daily production per plant. During 1947 the foundations have been laid to two other similar but larger plants (of 2,500 kgs. output capacity) and two other still larger plants for the Co-operative Association of Salonica.

Cultivated Acreage of the Principal Farm Products in Greece

Products	1939	1946	1947
		Stremma	
Wheat	9,593,841	7,510,000	8,635,000
Barley, oats	3,662,788	2,910,000	3,349,000
Corn (maize)	2,765,472	2,640,000	2,517,000
Pulse	795,697	655,000	660,000
Tobacco	843,394	686,000	799,000
Cotton	772,185	515,000	380,000
Potatoes	226,658	296,900	323,000
Vineyards (wine production)	1,604,269	1,287,000	1,287,000
Vineyards (table grapes)	191,298	258,800	258,800
Vineyards (currants)	640,431	484,000	484,000
Vineyards (sultanas)	130,052	109,000	109,000
Rice	24,984	35,141	23,462

Greek Production of Principal Farm Products

Products	1939	1946	1947
		Metric tons	
Wheat	953,384	729,000	500,000
Barley, oats	372,843	252,187	170,000
Corn (maize)	261,537	190,000	272,000
Pulse	79,570	48,900	53,800
Tobacco	54,956	28,098	45,000
Cotton	45,342	31,000	35,000
Potatoes	162,600	237,000	287,000
Must	385,457	308,300	350,000
Table grapes	89,864	70,000	80,000
Currants	30,006	57,000	86,000
Sultanas	36,569	18,000	26,000
Rice	4,639	5,184	5,900
Olive oil	115,119	80,000	145,000
Dry figs	26,000	15,360*	16,640*

* The production of the districts of Messinia and Laconia are not included.

An examination of the terms of an ocean bill of lading will reveal that there are numerous risks for which the transportation company does not accept responsibility. Consequently, banks will not accept drafts for discount unless, in addition to the bill of lading, it is accompanied by an insurance policy or certificate of insurance under an open policy which is frequently employed by regular shippers. Insurance policies or certificates should be made out to order of shippers and then endorsed by them so that in the event of loss of goods collection may be made by holder of policy. In making out a policy it is important to obtain adequate coverage and at the same time avoid the unnecessary cost of over-insurance. It is usually desirable to cover export shipment from the time it leaves exporter's factory to point of arrival in consignee's premises—or by warehouse-to-warehouse clause. A shipper should consult a reliable marine insurance broker when securing his marine insurance policy, and be explicit as to the needs of the importer. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 21.*)

Respective Functions of Fisheries Officials In Australia Outlined

Commonwealth and States co-operating in development of fisheries—Training school for ex-servicemen established—Extensive research work in progress—Fish canning operations still unimportant.

By C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

SYDNEY, June 30, 1948.—A training school for ex-servicemen has been established near Sydney. Twenty weeks are spent in basic training, after which specialization is undertaken in the branch of the industry which the student intends to follow. During the training period, the ex-serviceman is paid under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme allowances. Among the subjects taught are fisheries technology, economics, biology, administration, navigation and meteorology, and food technology. The school operates two trawlers and several smaller working boats.

The chief problem in the fishing industry is considered to be improvement in marketing methods rather than production. There are periods of gluts and shortages. Queensland has set up a Government Fish Board to establish an orderly marketing system, and New South Wales is developing control through co-operatives.

Latest available production figures for the Australian fishing industry, covering the year ended June 30, 1945, show an output of 63,690,000 pounds of fresh fish, 127,775 dozen crayfish (spiked lobsters), 18,495 dozen crabs, 57,489 cwt. (112 pounds) of oysters, and 1,761 cwt. of prawns. Comparative figures for the last prewar year (1938-39) are: fresh fish, 68,626,000 pounds; crayfish, 163,757 dozen; crabs, 20,863 dozen; oysters, 89,145 cwt.; and prawns, 9,545 cwt. There were 8,086 boats engaged in the industry, the value of the boats and equipment being £A1,455,001, and 14,612 men were employed. The fishing industry is not large, considering the extent of Australia's coastline.

For a number of years past, consideration has been given to the need for study of Australia's fishery resources, methods, conservation, etc. In 1941, the Commonwealth Tariff Board recommended that a Fisheries Developing Authority be established to "lead in organizing and developing the commercial side of the industry".

Permanent Fisheries Authority Established

During the war, the Fisheries Division of the Department of War Organization and Industry was established to ensure that the Australian fishing participated fully in the war effort. When the wartime emergency had ended, a permanent Commonwealth Fisheries Authority was established and, in the early part of 1946, the Commonwealth Fisheries Office was set up within the Department of Commerce and Agriculture of the Australian Government. Later that year a Director of Fisheries was appointed.

Under the constitution of Australia, it was necessary to define the relation between the Commonwealth and the states, and at a conference, held early in 1947 and attended by the chief fisheries officers of the states, the respective spheres of the Commonwealth and the states were determined. The Commonwealth officers are, in general, responsible for the

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AUSTRALIA
Scale of Miles
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
ARAFURA SEA
TIMOR SEA
CORAL SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW GUINEA
PAPUA
JAVA
Flores
TIMOR
Sumba
Melville I.
Bathurst I.
Coburg Pen.
C. Wessel
C. Arnhem
DARWIN
Torres Strait
Thursday I.
C. York
Somerset
Cape York Pen.
Gulf of Carpentaria
Groote Eylandt
Sir Edward Pellew Group
Roper R.
Pine Creek
Katherine
Wellesley Is.
Laura
Cooktown
Port Douglas
Cairns
Innisfail
Mitchell
Gilbert
Normanton
Karumba
Burketown
Croydon
Cardwell
Townsville
Ayr
Bowen
Charters Towers
Mackay
Reef
Hughenden
Winton
Boulia
Camooweal
Cloncurry
Tennants Creek
Barrows Creek
Powells Creek
Burnette Sta.
Victoria R.
Victoria Downs
Daly Waters
Wyndham
Broome
Derby
Fitzroy R.
Lagrange
Ord R.
Halls Creek
NORTHERN TERRITORY
QUEENSLAND
Shellborough
Port Hedland
Roebourne
Onslow
Fortescue
Marble Bar
Great Sandy Desert
L. Macdonald
Disappointment
Alice Springs
Amadeus
Charlotte Water
Oodnadatta
L. Eyre
Strangways Spr.
Marree
Torrens
Tarcoola
Oldea
Eucla
Eyre
Ceduna
Port Augusta
Port Pirie
Port Lincoln
Great Australian Bight
Kalgoorlie
TRANS AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY
Coolgardie
Boulder
Menzies
Laverton
Leonora
Mt. Magnet
Meekatharra
Wiluna
Cue
Sandstone
Murchison
Gascoyne
Carnarvon
Gladstone
Denham
Geraldton
Dongara
Northam
Merredin
Southern Cross
PERTH
Fremantle
York
Narrogin
Katanning
Bunbury
Ravensthorpe
C. Pasley
Esperance
Hopetoun
Albany
Great Victoria Desert
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Gibson Desert
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Milparinka
Wilcannia
Broken Hill
Nyngan
Tamworth
Narrabri
Bourke
Moree
Inverell
Glen Innes
Grafton
Armidale
Kempsey
Port Macquarie
Gunnedah
Tamworth
Warialda
Inverell
Tenterfield
Casino
Lismore
Ballina
Ipswich
Toowoomba
Warwick
Dalby
Roma
Miles
Cunnamulla
Thargomindah
Charleville
Cunnamulla
Eromanga
Windorah
Longreach
Emerald
Blackall
Clermont
Aramac
Rockhampton
Gladstone
Bundaberg
Maryborough
Gympie
BRISBANE
Nambour
Caloundra
Gympie
Maryborough
Hervey Bay
Bundaberg
Gladstone
Rockhampton
Yeppoon
Mackay
Proserpine
Bowen
Townsville
Ayr
Charters Towers
Hughenden
Winton
Boulia
Camooweal
Cloncurry
Mt. Isa
Normanton
Karumba
Burketown
Croydon
Cardwell
Innisfail
Cairns
Port Douglas
Cooktown
Laura
Wellesley Is.
Groote Eylandt
Gulf of Carpentaria
Roper R.
Pine Creek
Katherine
Daly Waters
Victoria Downs
Wyndham
Broome
Derby
Fitzroy R.
Lagrange
Ord R.
Halls Creek
Powells Creek
Burnette Sta.
Tennants Creek
Barrows Creek
Teatree Well
Great Sandy Desert
Shellborough
Port Hedland
Roebourne
Onslow
Fortescue
Marble Bar
L. Macdonald
Disappointment
Alice Springs
Amadeus
Charlotte Water
Oodnadatta
L. Eyre
Strangways Spr.
Marree
Torrens
Tarcoola
Oldea
Eucla
Eyre
Ceduna
Port Augusta
Port Pirie
Port Lincoln
Great Australian Bight
Kalgoorlie
TRANS AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY
Coolgardie
Boulder
Menzies
Laverton
Leonora
Mt. Magnet
Meekatharra
Wiluna
Cue
Sandstone
Murchison
Gascoyne
Carnarvon
Gladstone
Denham
Geraldton
Dongara
Northam
Merredin
Southern Cross
PERTH
Fremantle
York
Narrogin
Katanning
Bunbury
Ravensthorpe
C. Pasley
Esperance
Hopetoun
Albany
Great Victoria Desert
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Gibson Desert
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Milparinka
Wilcannia
Broken Hill
Nyngan
Tamworth
Narrabri
Bourke
Moree
Inverell
Glen Innes
Grafton
Armidale
Kempsey
Port Macquarie
Gunnedah
Warialda
Tenterfield
Casino
Lismore
Ballina
Ipswich
Toowoomba
Warwick
Dalby
Roma
Miles
Cunnamulla
Thargomindah
Charleville
Eromanga
Windorah
Longreach
Emerald
Blackall
Clermont
Aramac
Rockhampton
Gladstone
Bundaberg
Maryborough
Gympie
BRISBANE
Nambour
Caloundra
Hervey Bay

On the biological side, the distribution, habits, rate of growth, spawning, migration and life histories of the important commercial fish are being studied, particularly pelagic fish such as tuna, mackerel, pilchards, sprats, barracouta and Australian salmon; trawl fish of southeast Australia; and certain estuarine (e.g., mullet and bream) fish. The investigations which have been and are being made are designed to determine conditions in various sections of the industry, so that production may be kept at a productive level and operated economically.

Research has also been done in the cultivation of rock oysters, and a small shipment of Japanese oysters has recently arrived in Australia. Study is being made of the Tasmanian scallop beds and of the biology of the crayfish of Western Australia and Tasmania.

Fish Canning Industry Developing

Although the fish-canning industry is relatively small and statistics of production are not available, operations are being carried on in Australia, and a Fish Canners' Association has been organized. Crayfish, scallops and whitebait are canned to some extent, particularly in Tasmania. Some fish is packed as "fresh fillets", probably mullet and garfish. Canned "salmon" is on the market, but this is reported to be fish of the mackerel family. The Fish Canners' Association of Australia reportedly consists of seven members, three in Tasmania, two in New South Wales, one in Victoria. and one in Western Australia.

(Note.—Much of the foregoing information is from an article prepared by the Commonwealth Fisheries Office, in collaboration with the Fisheries Division of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which appeared in *The Australian Exporter* of April, 1948.)

As an active exporter will have frequent occasion to make use of cable or radio, it is important to take advantage of any saving in expenditure and time that can be secured through the use of coded messages. The letterheads of most business firms list the commercial cable codes in which they are prepared to receive and send messages. Among the common commercial codes are ABC, Lieber, Bentley first or second phrase, Acme, etc., as well as a number of private codes. Any telegraph company can place these code books at the disposal of a customer, but if frequent messages are being sent, it will be found more convenient for an exporter to purchase his own code books. It will also be found desirable to have a cable address registered with the telegraph companies. This consists usually of one word in place of the full firm name and thus permits a reduction in cable expenses. In addition to coded messages, cable services offer several kinds of rates, depending on the time the message is sent and time required in delivery of message, such as deferred and full-rate messages, day messages, night messages, day letters, night letters, etc., of which full particulars and charges for each type may be obtained from any telegraph company. All cables are filed in Canada either with the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs or Canadian National Telegraphs, which maintain agency arrangements with all British and foreign communication companies operating in and out of Canada. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 24.*)

20169—4½

Firms Supplying Recovery Items Required To Furnish New "Vendor's Certificate"

Form provides that payment will be accepted in United States dollars, but transactions may be completed in Canadian dollars, due to technicality.

CANADIAN firms providing commodities to countries participating in the European Recovery Program are required by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, to sign a "vendor's certificate", which is officially known as a "Form of Certificate by Supplier Paid by a Participating Country or its Authorized Agent under Procedure for Reimbursement", the provisions of which are set forth below. As this certificate, amended from the original, is designed primarily for United States suppliers, it specifies in the preamble that the supplier will accept payment in United States dollars. Canadian exporters do not actually receive U.S. dollars, which would be contrary to regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. ECA has indicated that, inasmuch as Canada actually sells goods to participating countries for U.S. dollars, and is paid in Canadian dollars only by reason of a technicality, the supplier is justified in certifying he will accept payment in U.S. dollars. However, should he so desire, a notice may be added to the certificate to the effect that payment in Canadian dollars will be accepted.

Provided that the Canadian supplier acts in good faith, it is understood that he will not be subject to any legal action under section five, below, which sets forth that, on the basis of information obtained from available sources, the price being charged by him is not higher than the United States market price at the time of purchase.

"Vendor's Certificate"

The undersigned hereby acknowledges notice that the payment in the amount of U.S. $..... claimed by him under Contract No..... with ..... is to be reimbursed pursuant to Procurement Authorization No..... to the Government of..... by the United States of America out of funds made available under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, and in consideration of the receipt of such amount further certifies to and agrees with the Administrator for Economic Cooperation for the United States of America as follows:

1. The undersigned is entitled to the payment in the amount above specified under said contract and he will promptly make appropriate reimbursement to the Administrator in the event of his non-performance, in whole or part, under said contract, or for any breach by him of the terms of this certificate; provided, that adjustments arising out of the terms of the contract or the normal customs of the trade shall be made direct to the buyer (or otherwise in accordance with the arrangement between the parties) but the undersigned will promptly notify the Administrator concerning any such adjustment.

2. The undersigned is the manufacturer or producer of, or a regular dealer in or exporter of, the commodity or service covered by said contract, and has not employed any person to obtain said contract under any agreement for a commission, percentage or contingent fee except to the extent, if any, of the payment of a commission, fee, or discount, to a bona fide established commercial or selling agency employed by the undersigned for the purpose of securing business, whose identity has been disclosed to the purchaser and whose terms of employment will, upon demand, be disclosed to the Administrator for Economic Co-operation.

3. The undersigned has not given or received and will not give or receive by way of side payments, "kickbacks", or otherwise, any benefit in connection with such contract except in accordance with the terms thereof.

4. The contract price under said contract does not exceed the prices paid to the undersigned, at the time the contract price or the method of determining the contract price became fixed, for similar amounts of like commodities or services by other customers similarly situated, and the undersigned has allowed all discounts for quantity purchases and prompt payment customarily allowed the other customers of the undersigned similarly situated.

5. The undersigned further certifies on the basis of information obtained from such sources as are available to him, that, to the best of his information and belief, the purchase price is no higher than the market price (which shall mean the export market price where such a price is customary in the trade) prevailing in the United States at the time of the purchase, adjusted for differences in the cost of transportation to destination, quality, and terms of payment.

6. Payment under said contract is not based on cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost.

7. The undersigned will furnish promptly to the Administrator at his request such information in such form as the Administrator may require concerning price or any other details of the purchase.

Executed at....., ...
(city) (state)

this ..... day of ....., 19....

.....
(Vendor or Supplier)

Crop Production in United States May Establish Record This Year

Second largest wheat crop in nation's history about to be harvested—Record corn crop of 3,328,862,000 bushels forecast—Large cotton output anticipated as yield per acre may be highest on record.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of four articles on business conditions in the United States during the first six months of 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first article appeared in the September 25th issue. Mr. Wallace is at present on tour in Canada.)

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1948.—Crop production in the United States this year may surpass the record established in 1946 and the outstanding crop of 1942. According to the Department of Agriculture Crop Report as of July 1, a record corn harvest is expected and the second largest wheat crop in the nation's history is about to be harvested. The prospect for other crops is very good and reports show that cotton, rice, barley and oats, and flaxseed will give large yields. It is reported that nearly 351,000,000 acres will be harvested this year, which is 0·7 per cent over the 1947 area harvested and 4,500,000 acres above the average of the war years 1942-46.

Production of all wheat in the United States in 1948 is indicated at 1,241,751,000 bushels, second only to the record high 1947 production of 1,364,919,000 bushels, and 32 per cent in excess of the ten-year (1937-46) average of 942,623,000 bushels. The area for harvest in 1948 is placed at 71,502,000 acres as against 74,186,000 acres in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 58,832,000 acres.

Winter Wheat Production Greatly Increased Over Prewar Years

Winter wheat production is estimated at 951,958,000 bushels or 11 per cent below the 1947 crop of 1,069,970,000 bushels, but 55 per cent above the 1937-46 average of 688,606,000 bushels. The 1948 area for harvest is placed at 52,639,000 acres as compared with 54,780,000 acres in the previous year and the 1937-46 average of 41,724,000 acres. The yield per acre is estimated at 18·1 bushels as against 19·5 bushels per acre in 1947. Production of spring wheat, including 44,354,000 bushels of Durum wheat, is placed at 289,793,000 bushels or approximately 7,200,000 bushels below the 1947 crop of 296,949,000 bushels. The yield per acre of spring wheat is estimated at 15·4 bushels as against 15·3 bushels in 1947.

Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1, 1948, were estimated at 94,312,000 bushels, more than double the July 1, 1947 stocks of 40,477,000 bushels and just over the 1937-46 average stocks of 92,032,000 bushels. Farm stocks represented 6·9 per cent of the previous year's crop as compared with 3·5 per cent on July 1, 1947, and the ten-year average of 10·2 per cent.

Record Corn Crop Forecast

The Department of Agriculture expects a new record corn crop of 3,328,862,000 bushels in 1948, exceeding the previous record set in 1946 by two per cent and 900,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1947 crop. The 1948 crop is being grown on 85,497,000 acres, the smallest in 50 years, with the exception of 1947 when 74,186,000 acres were harvested. The ten-year average harvested area is 89,616,000 acres. The yield for 1948 is placed at 38·9 bushels per acre as compared with 28·6 bushels per acre in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 31·4 bushels per acre.

Stocks of corn on farms on July 1, 1948, were estimated at 426,533,000 bushels, the lowest since 1937, and represented 19·8 per cent of the 1947 crop. On July 1, 1947, stocks on farms amounted to 677,375,000 bushels or 23 per cent of 1946 crop, while the ten-year average is 655,791,000 bushels or 27·2 per cent of the affected crops.

Large Cotton Crop Expected This Year

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture recently forecast a large cotton crop of 15,169,000 bales, which was 2,000,000 bales more than the cotton trade had expected, and was based on indications that the yield per acre would be the highest on record. The crop would be the seventh largest on record and approximately 3,318,000 bales or 28 per cent over last year's crop of 11,851,000 bales, and 3,155,000 bales greater than the 1937-46 average. The acreage for harvest this year, assuming average abandonment, was estimated at 23,223,000 acres, or 9 per cent more than harvested last year. The yield of cotton per acre is expected to be about 313·5 pounds as against 267·2 pounds in 1947 and 14·6 pounds above the previous record set in 1944. Domestic requirements of cotton in 1948 are forecast at 8,250,000 bales with another 3,500,000 bales for export, giving a total consumption of 11,750,000 bales. On this basis, the crop would provide an excess of 3,419,000 bales. This added to a carryover of about 2,392,000 bales from previous crops, will give a total reserve of 5,811,000 bales. The record reserve was established in 1939 at 12,943,000 bales.

Locomotives Sought for Indian Railways

Mr. K. C. Bakhle, Chief Commissioner of Railways, is leaving on an official mission to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States. The main purpose of the mission is to ascertain what production capacity is available with various locomotive manufacturing concerns, and if it is possible to obtain for Indian railways their immediate locomotive requirements within the next year or so. Any orders which may be placed on this mission will be in addition to the 740 broad gauge and 33-metre gauge locomotives, both goods and passenger, already on order in the United States of America and Canada.

Deliveries against the orders already placed are expected to be made according to schedule, which will mean that by the end of 1949 about 450 new locomotives will be brought into use on Indian railways. The capacity now being sought is for nearly 250 more locomotives. *(India Commercial News.)*

United States Maintains Position As Main Supplier to Ecuador

Total imports in 1947 increased by 22 per cent in volume and 46 per cent in value as compared with 1946 figures—Detailed figures available for first six months of 1947 only—Canada, third among suppliers as against eighth in 1946, provides wheat flour and newsprint.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Ecuador, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The other two appeared in the September 18th and September 25th issues. One sucre equals approximately $0.07 Canadian.)

LIMA, Peru, July 12, 1948.—Imports into Ecuador in 1947 totalled 121,864 metric tons valued at 604,479,000 sucres. This represents a 22 per cent increase in volume and a 46 per cent increase in value over the 1946 figures of 99,878 tons and 414,266,000 sucres. Full details of the total year's imports in 1947 are not available, but data for the first six months indicate the principal sources of supply. For this period the total value of imports was 283,366,082 sucres. Of this total, the United States is credited with 208,398,886 sucres, or 73 per cent, maintaining its position as the most important supplier to Ecuador. Great Britain was next in importance with 17,550,876 sucres, or 6·2 per cent of the total import value.

Canada moved up into third position with 10,866,930 sucres, or 3·6 per cent of the total value. Next in order of importance were Peru, Colombia, Chile, Sweden, Argentina, Uruguay, and Switzerland. These ten countries supplied 98 per cent of all the goods imported into Ecuador during the period January to June, 1947. For the corresponding period of 1946, total imports were valued at 205,450,964 sucres, of which Canada is credited with 5,697,422 sucres, or 2·8 per cent of the total value of imports, and was eighth in importance among suppliers.

With the exception of Brazil and Uruguay, the same ten countries were the principal suppliers in 1946, accounting for 95 per cent of total imports. However, there was a more even distribution, as the United States' share was only 112,235,874 sucres, or 55 per cent of the total value.

Imports into Ecuador, by Countries

	Jan.-June, 1947		Jan.-June, 1946	
	Rank	Sucres	Rank	Sucres
United States	1	208,398,886	1	112,235,874
Great Britain	2	17,550,876	3	10,882,621
Canada	3	10.866,930	8	5,697,422
Peru	4	7,625,637	6	7,540,415
Colombia	5	6,461,009	4	10,382.856
Chile	6	5,900,113	7	6,867,331
Sweden	7	3,722,461	9	4,403,734
Argentina	8	2,730,368	2	27,736,458
Uruguay	9	2,698,092	12	2,416,830
Switzerland	10	2,692,863	10	2,800,631
Brazil	16	.....	5	8,425,989

The increased importance of Canada as a source of supply to Ecuador is apparent from a comparison of the import statistics for the first half of 1947 and the corresponding period of 1939. During the first six months of the latter year, Canada's share of the total value of imports into Ecuador was 281,734 sucres, and the Dominion ranked eighteenth among supplying

countries. In the corresponding period of 1947, imports from the Dominion were valued at 10,866,930 sucres, and Canada had moved up to the position of third most important supplier.

The principal products making up the bulk of the imports into Ecuador, in order of importance, are: cereal products; vehicles and transport equipment; non-electrical machines and apparatus; textiles; manufactures of common metals; greases, oils and waxes of animal or vegetable origin; sugar and derivatives; chemicals and pharmaceutical products; electrical machinery and apparatus; paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof; rubber products; lubricants; asphalt; vaseline; aviation gas; oils and greases; yarns; textile materials in bulk or semi-manufactured; spirits and vinegar; cereals; cigarettes; non-metallic mineral products in bulk or semi-manufactured; essential oils, perfumes and essences, soaps, and cleaning materials; milk; fish products.

Imports from Canada Rose One Hundred Per Cent

The value of imports from Canada into Ecuador in 1947 was U.S.$1,626,428, an increase from U.S.$800,989 in 1946 of slightly more than 100 per cent. The most important item supplied by Canada was wheat flour, closely followed by newsprint. These two items, which have generally been the two most important, accounted for approximately 43 per cent of imports from Canada. Although greater in volume than in the previous year, nevertheless they accounted for a smaller percentage of the total, as in 1946, they made up 63 per cent of shipments from the Dominion.

Running third, and an item that formerly was not of such importance, was sewing-machines, which accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of imports from Canada. Following these three major items, in order of importance, were: aircraft, canned herring and sardines, soda and sodium compounds, machinery and parts, lumber, automobile tires, purebred cattle, electric motors and parts, gas engines and parts, mining machinery and parts, whisky, iron and steel bars, medicinal preparations, aluminum kitchen utensils, and cotton duck.

In recent years there has been an increasing number of foreign trade visitors coming to Canada. Many of them are agents seeking representation but their members include buyers for departmental stores and importers from abroad. These visitors usually arrive in Canada with letters of introduction from the Canadian Trade Commissioners and banks abroad. In the case of a foreign trade visitor bearing a letter of introduction from the Trade Commissioner, it can be assumed that confidential information as to the status of the visitor is available at the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa. It is the practice of the Department to notify the Boards of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Canadian Exporters' Association of any known foreign trade visitors coming to Canada. In the case of foreign trade visitors seeking representation and, as a result of such visits, a Canadian firm already represented in that area abroad is considering switching its agency to the visitor's firm, it is strongly recommended that the Canadian firm consult the Trade Commissioner, or its bank, in the territory concerned, as to the merits of the respective agents before making any final decision. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 15.)*

Canadian Exports, by Areas

NOTE: Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
BRITISH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·9	70·2	53·7	216·7	505·6	475·4
America	1·9	9·5	9·1	14·0	87·3	73·1
Africa	1·6	3·8	9·4	13·1	58·2	56·9
Asia	0·7	6·4	3·2	5·7	42·6	31·7
Oceania	4·0	10·4	4·1	33·8	63·2	34·5
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES	35·0	100·3	79·5	283·4	756·8	671·7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	25·5	81·9	114·6	165·5	649·5	882·7
Latin America	1·3	8·7	6·8	11·5	82·1	77·1
Europe	6·1	26·3	17·5	42·8	236·5	194·9
Other Foreign	1·2	4·0	5·8	19·1	61·5	48·7
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34·1	121·0	144·6	238·9	1,029·5	1,203·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	69·1	221·3	224·1	522·3	1,786·3	1,8̃5·1

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
BRITISH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	26,734	66,044	52,519	213,458	488,127	468,228
Eire	155	2,875	843	3,024	13,029	5,649
Gibraltar	3	.....	1	6	208	4
Malta	22	1,258	339	251	4,187	1,538
TOTAL EUROPE	26,914	70,177	53,702	216,739	505,551	475,419
America:						
Newfoundland	805	4,031	4,314	4,908	30,877	32,906
Bermuda	119	273	373	901	3,421	2,729
Barbados	76	569	390	667	6,309	3,618
Jamaica	327	1,468	842	2,895	11,982	9,457
Trinidad and Tobago	271	1,803	1,406	2,310	19,140	11,010
Bahamas	133	182	214	1,233	2,318	2,560
Leeward and Windward Islands		399	643		5,231	3,980
British Honduras	30	181	181	195	1,013	710
British Guiana	102	611	747	917	7,020	6,087
Falkland Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	1,863	9,518	9,110	14,026	87,312	73,057
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,483	4	41	11,357	185	337
Union of South Africa		3,061	8,672		48,213	49,724
Other British South Africa		1	.....		10	4
Southern Rhodesia	48	229	221	766	3,565	1,712
Gambia	1	.....	.....	15	57	25
Gold Coast	21	98	227	101	834	1,402
Nigeria	1	43	15	53	1,706	653
Sierra Leone	11	27	13	138	575	533
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
British Sudan	8	257	.....	203	523	38
British East Africa	24	121	190	462	2,547	2,514
TOTAL AFRICA	1,597	3,841	9,379	13,095	58,217	56,942

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	239	4,763	1,340	1,846	26,577	16,131
Pakistan			133			1,282
Burma*	10	6	.....	102	594	.....
Ceylon	13	274	173	148	2,253	1,168
Aden	10	71	200	69	839	949
British Malaya	182	592	903	1,798	4,666	5,743
Other British East Indies	.....	1	.....	5	9	16
Hong Kong	185	522	324	1,647	3,672	5,233
Palestine	13	167	150	85	3,940	1,180
Total Asia	652	6,396	3,223	5,700	42,550	31,702
Oceania:						
Australia	2,581	4,723	2,777	22,765	40,449	22,337
New Zealand	1,373	5,630	1,272	10,766	21,958	11,605
Fiji	11	39	18	260	746	456
Other Oceania	.....	1	16	42	17	138
Total Oceania	3,965	10,393	4,083	33,833	63,170	34,536
Total British Countries	34,991	100,324	79,499	283,393	756,801	671,657
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,261	81,408	113,953	164,223	645,498	878,933
Alaska	10	19	26	69	232	200
American Virgin Islands	3	7	13	21	109	76
Guam	.....	13	18	3	91	215
Hawaii	229	288	453	1,006	1,790	2,277
Puerto Rico	15	213	97	198	1,762	1,040
Total United States and Possessions	25,518	81,948	114,560	165,520	649,482	882,741
Latin America:						
Argentina	396	2,598	420	3,073	21,808	11,833
Bolivia	5	46	72	78	416	679
Brazil	266	1,199	1,328	2,417	14,736	17,629
Chile	53	528	410	400	3,148	2,233
Columbia	137	410	589	733	6,820	5,711
Costa Rica	6	159	78	65	1,422	643
Cuba	64	982	870	650	4,818	7,164
Ecuador	.....	69	68	22	1,194	720
Guatemala	7	91	62	71	1,244	951
Hayti	7	30	49	91	995	926
Honduras	12	29	15	114	514	369
Mexico	159	511	801	1,679	7,210	10,079
Nicaragua	5	32	55	61	368	401
Panama	19	176	132	215	1,359	1,618
Paraguay	.....	15	14	9	113	320
Peru	51	284	139	601	2,874	1,637
Salvador	2	69	54	29	474	691
San Domingo	9	213	225	251	1,186	1,465
Uruguay	7	444	150	142	2,241	2,607
Venezuela	106	850	1,258	841	9,144	9,462
Total Latin America	1,311	8,735	6,789	11,542	82,084	77,138
Europe:						
Albania	.....	69	.....	6	389	40
Austria	.....	44	160	8	1,766	2,571
Belgium	536	4,026	2,150	4,797	32,806	19,400
Bulgaria	.....	.....	3	7	14	109

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
Foreign Countries—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	426	1,360	398	2,859	9,775	10,028
Denmark	102	226	47	819	2,588	4,477
Estonia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland	24	176	165	261	809	1,898
France	520	8,962	4,071	5,852	50,293	51,304
Germany	1,862	28	788	8,858	5,444	8,988
Greece	161	691	1,236	1,564	4,308	7,811
Hungary	.....	4	104	1	857	581
Iceland	2	8	1	12	1,723	1,329
Italy	317	1,059	396	1,183	23,304	17,238
Latvia	36	.....	.....	193	.....	.....
Lithuania	239	.....	.....	477	.....	.....
Netherlands	525	4,126	4,653	6,252	41,348	28,823
Norway	440	1,323	885	4,518	15,152	14,029
Poland	64	764	511	570	12,008	4,263
Portugal	13	283	122	103	2,741	1,894
Azores and Maderia	.....	17	.....	2	286	63
Roumania	3	6	16	30	51	328
Soviet Union	142	4	9	746	4,364	105
Spain	.....	12	26	19	679	473
Sweden	594	1,167	161	3,200	12,132	5,639
Switzerland	86	789	1,488	484	7,990	12,377
Yugoslavia	.....	1,136	101	7	5,668	1,086
Total Europe	6,092	26,280	17,491	42,829	236,495	194,854
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia	.....	.....	1	.....	77	70
Afghanistan	.....	.....	4	.....	33	39
Belgian Congo	7	91	144	58	846	1,249
Burma*	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	123
China	64	1,464	2,344	1,709	23,657	19,342
Greenland	.....	12	7	.....	77	51
Egypt	30	272	639	229	7,895	4,407
French Africa	9	432	162	411	3,683	1,824
French East Indies	1	19	18	15	623	297
French Guiana	.....	.....	1	4	236	104
French Oceania	8	7	16	63	84	51
French West Indies	8	82	8	114	1,387	519
Madagascar	1	21	7	6	75	382
St. Pierre and Miquelon	22	84	95	162	724	722
Iraq	3	5	4	33	1,660	658
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Japan	739	43	337	11,439	478	2,835
Korea	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22
Liberia	1	9	15	16	97	96
Morocco	20	135	223	81	980	726
Netherlands East Indies	113	319	867	536	3,974	5,061
Netherlands Guiana	1	95	26	22	608	469
Netherlands West Indies	15	261	156	144	1,215	1,507
Iran	.....	65	44	38	740	397
Philippine Islands	72	307	218	920	8,238	3,821
Portuguese Africa	79	114	52	1,094	1,327	2,186
Portuguese Asia	.....	11	.....	1	59	43
Siam	2	33	61	14	358	360
Canary Islands	.....	.....	.....	2	46	12
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	12	.....	54	53
Syria	3	74	278	39	1,417	497
Turkey	1	55	57	1,904	785	811
Total Other Foreign	1,199	4,010	5,805	19,054	61,467	48,735
Total Foreign Countries	34,120	120,973	144,644	238,948	1,029,529	1,203,469
Total Domestic Exports	69,111	221,297	224,143	522,342	1,786,330	1,875,126

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

Great Britain Obtains More Than Half Her Imported Foodstuffs From Canada

Proportion for first half of current year 57·5 per cent of total, compared with 62·5 per cent in corresponding period of 1947 and with 25·4 per cent in 1938.

(Editor's Note—The table reproduced below was published in the September 25th, 1948, issue of Foreign Trade, but the figures for cheese, butter, pork products and the totals have been revised since the preliminary statistics were released.)

LONDON, September 21, 1948.—(FTS)—Foodstuffs imported by Great Britain from Canada during the first six months of the current calendar year amounted to 42,372,100 cwts, compared with 45,866,228 cwts in the corresponding period last year, representing a decline of 7·6 per cent. Imports of the principal foodstuffs from Canada for the period under review are 101·6 per cent higher than in the first six months of 1938, whereas such products imported from all countries showed a decline of 17·9 per cent. Canada has maintained her position as the largest supplier of foodstuffs to the United Kingdom, having provided 57·5 per cent of the total in the first half of 1948, compared with 62·5 per cent in the corresponding period of 1947 and with 25·4 per cent in 1938.

Imports of Foodstuffs into Great Britain from Canada

Product	Jan.-June 1938		Jan.-June 1947		Jan.-June 1948	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	(Figures in hundredweights)					
Wheat	14,415,264	50,813,178	35,196,895	43,037,726	32,306,284	40,723,852
Wheat products	1,826,308	3,838,376	5,957,051	8,673,438	7,624,989	7,808,669
Barley	2,723,303	9,937,812	.....	391,235	.....	7,486,126
Oats	739,850	787,860	1,590,865	1,740,865	.....	2,002,246
Beans (dried)	127,206	477,794	57,563	471,638	5	40,296
Beef, frozen	.....	815,226	158,562	2,291,654	308,569	2,736,174
Beef, boneless	7,392	455,976	102,159	1,788,840	107,082	741,153
Bacon	637,650	3,433,954	1,126,942	1,533,685	1,495,448	1,999,780
Cheese	338,868	1,463,664	7,896	1,878,847	43,875	1,630,297
Eggs, in shell	9,416	1,738,877	317,854	860,122	325,270	870,270
Eggs, dried	.....	3,180	31,268	254,855	50,213	69,310
Poultry	6,251	220,358	72,394	269,568	2	121,078
Milk, canned	89,644	817,078	34,068	484,563	11,651	246,821
Milk powder	.....	177,702	20,439	570,250	136	256,861
Butter	15,008	4,758,958	.....	2,475,478	.....	3,248,745
Apples	1,503,294	3,533,760	663,746	1,331,818	.....	883,660
Fruits, preserved	93,014	4,295,019	112,686	3,504,673	3,430	1,878,553
Vegetables, preserved	34,487	531,808	200,298	876,083	4,757	629,466
Casings	3,994	50,526	3,431	62,906	1,942	47,255
Pork products (canned)	616	85,274	22,510	162,712	32,103	108,244
Salmon (canned)	77,840	575,914	164,955	521,317	56,326	81,214
Tomato products	88,018	463,420	24,646	161,168	18	71,228
Total	22,747,423	89,275,714	45,866,228	73,343,441	42,372,100	73,681,298

In view of the prominent place that correspondence, the sending of samples and literature assumes in the activities of an exporter, it is recommended that Canadian exporters provide themselves with a copy of the Canadian Official Postal Guide published by the Department of Public Printing and Stationery at a cost of $1.00 per copy. Postal information may of course be obtained from local post offices, but the above publication covers all phases of postal services in a manner suitable for ready reference. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 24.*)

Chinese Tung Oil Exported Through Ports of Shanghai and Hong Kong

Total shipments expected to reach 70,000 tons this year, as compared with 73,000 tons in 1947—Output of 80,000 tons forecast for Szechuan, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

By K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

HONG KONG, July 22, 1948.—Shipments of tung oil, one of China's principal export commodities, are expected to reach 70,000 tons during 1948, as compared with approximately 73,000 tons, valued at approximately U.S.$30,000,000, last year. This tonnage not only exceeded the export figure for 1946, but also approached the 1935-39 annual average of 74,000 tons.

More than 80,000 tons of tung oil will be produced this year in China's major tung oil areas, 10,000 tons probably being sufficient for domestic consumption. Forecasts for the year included 26,000 tons from Szechuan, 20,000 tons from Hunan, 10,000 tons from Hupeh, 4,000 tons from Chekiang, 18,000 tons from Kweichow and Kwangsi, and 2,000 tons from Kwangtung. It is estimated that the productions in Szechuan, Hunan, Kwangsi and Chekiang have decreased 32 per cent, 20 per cent, 33 per cent and 60 per cent respectively as against prewar levels.

Of the 73,000 tons of tung oil exported from China in 1947, about 54 per cent was moved through Shanghai and about 46 per cent from Hong Kong.

Calculated in long tons (2,240 pounds), the breakdown of the 33,671 tons moving through Hong Kong during 1947 included 63·5 per cent shipped to the United States, 7·2 per cent to Great Britain, 23·1 per cent to European countries and 6·2 per cent to all other countries, including Australia, Japan and South Africa.

Tung Oil Trade Marked by Varying Exchange Subsidy

The tung oil trade of Hong Kong in 1947 was marked by a varying exchange subsidy of 30 to 50 per cent, resulting from the sale of United States dollar proceeds in Hong Kong's open exchange market. As from January, 1948, by virtue of a Trade and Exchange Control Agreement between the Republic of China and the Colony of Hong Kong, the Import and Export Department of the Hong Kong Government has taken over the supervision of the export of eight Chinese commodities, including tung oil. From that date, re-export from Hong Kong has been contingent on demonstration of the fact that export from China to this entrepôt has been in conformity with Chinese export regulations.

Despite the existence of reserve stocks in Hong Kong and Macao, and the continuing arrival of further supplies which have complied with the regulations of the Kwangtung Government Export Control Board, there has been a decline in the export movement. From January to June exports amounted to 16,500 tons. That the Hong Kong-Chinese Export Control Agreement is working is indicated by the monthly breakdown of figures during the first half of 1947 when the figures were as follows (the picul equals 133·5 pounds): January-February, 89,622 piculs; March, 40,190 piculs; April, 63,476 piculs; May, 39,461 piculs; June, 30,795 piculs. For purposes of comparison, the January-June total amounted to 264,045 piculs (16,500 tons) as against 324,780 piculs for the similar half year in 1947.

Coffee Continues to Constitute Main Export from Guatemala

Some 55,827,000 kilos, valued at $31,858,000, exported in 1947, as compared with some 49,749,000 kilos, valued at $20,383,000, in 1946—Coffee represented over 61 per cent of exports last year—Other main export items were bananas and chicle.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on an economic review of Guatemala for 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

GUATEMALA CITY, August 15, 1948.—Coffee continued in its dominating position as the principal export from Guatemala during 1947, some 55,827,000 kilos having accounted for payments amounting to $31,858,000. Both the volume and value were higher than in the preceding year, when some 49,749,000 kilos brought in $20.383,000. Coffee represented 61·23 per cent of the total exports, bananas 22·44 per cent and chicle 7·63 per cent. The remaining items exported by this country accounted for less than nine per cent of the total, and include quinine, timber, meats, honey, hides, abaca and essential oils, the respective totals of which are set forth in a table below.

Guatemala continued to enjoy during the past year a measure of prosperity that commenced in 1945, when coffee prices rose to their present high level. This fact, combined with a better than average yield of coffee, bananas, hides, essential oils, etc., produced record export returns. This, in turn, was reflected in the higher purchasing power of the country, increased wages, better living conditions and, of prime importance, freedom from import or exchange controls.

The value of Guatemala's imports slightly exceed that of its exports, though it is recognized that 1947 was an abnormal year in this respect, much merchandise ordered as far back as 1945 having arrived during the past year. Sufficient exchange was available, nevertheless, to pay for all purchases.

While present conditions are sound, the economy of Guatemala could not withstand any protracted adverse situation, dependent as it is on the production and sale abroad of coffee and bananas. Another factor is the expanded government service, with attendant non-productive expenses, as called for in the new budget.

Principal Exports from Guatemala

	Quantity		Value	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Bananas (stems)	10,649,313	13,370,470	$ 8,687,588	$11,686,014
Coffee (kilos)	49,748,628	55,827,110	20,383,449	31,858,452
Chicle (kilos)	1,799,837	2,256,992	2,956,015	3,968,850
Quinine (kilos)	448,728	402,812	134,396	97,202
Woods (sq. ft.)	2,810,544	8,629,073	891,936	757,573
Meats (kilos)	299,633	752,952	112,033	193,715
Honey (kilos)	1,822,238	1,528,524	525,128	651,126
Hides (kilos)	382,330	444,412	242,552	266,998
Abaca (kilos)	1,681,641	3,131,676	377,072	950,647
Essential oils (kilos)	148,495	136,035	993,869	536,950

Manufacturing activity in Guatemala is on a small scale and has little effect on the general economy of the country. It is relatively unimportant and is concerned mainly with the production of shoes, soap, candles, soft drinks, clothing, leather articles, matches, cement, cigarettes, liquor, textiles, aerated drinks, beer, etc.

A report recently published shows that in 1946 there were 776 industrial establishments (any enterprise employing five or more persons), employing 23,000 workers. The total value of production was $48,000,000, composed as follows: beverages, $10,250,000; foodstuffs, $9,500,000; textiles, $5,500,000; clothing, $3,750,000; tobacco and cigarettes, $3,500,000.

Government Has Power to Protect Enterprises

A law was recently passed, giving power to the government to protect any enterprise by means of increased duties on imports or the restriction of them by quotas. This power has not been used to date, as it would limit importations of quality products in favour of those of indifferent to poor quality.

Two projects which should come into operation during the year are a paper mill, utilizing waste material from essential oil production, and a plywood mill. The capacities of or quality of the products of these mills are not known.

The motive power for industry is reported as being 85 per cent electric. The electricity is obtained from several small hydro generating plants in the country. Consumption in 1947 rose to 40,790,000 kwh., as compared with 36,896,000 kwh. in 1946. A new plant located close to Guatemala City is expected to commence operating in September. This will afford appreciable relief to the shortage of power that now obtains. For some three years this shortage has been growing, with its attendant restrictions on the installation and use of industrial and domestic equipment. Contracts let since the beginning of 1947 provided only sufficient power for lighting, one radio, and one refrigerator per dwelling.

Mining activity has been on a small scale. Production of chrome ore in 1947 was 625,165 kilograms; lead ore, 110,243 kilograms; and ore containing lead, copper and silver, 21,000 kilograms.

An important development in the mining industry is the concession given to certain American interests to carry on large scale exploitation work on proven deposits of zinc, lead and silver. Operations are scheduled to begin at the end of the current year.

Canada Buys Butter in Australia, Denmark And New Zealand to Cover Shortage

Fifteen million pounds being imported during next four months—Product to be sold at Canadian ceiling prices—Purchases being made through Canadian Commercial Corporation.

FIFTEEN million pounds of butter will be imported during the next four months from Denmark, Australia and New Zealand, in order that requirements of the Canadian consumer may be filled during the period of normal seasonal shortage. Approximately 11,000,000 pounds are being purchased from Denmark, 2,000,000 from Australia and 2,000,000 pounds from New Zealand. The initial shipment is due this month, and additional supplies will arrive in November, December and January.

Purchases are being made by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, which is responsible for government-to-government transactions, and sales will be made to the wholesale trade under the direction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The imported butter will sell at Canadian ceiling prices already established in various zones across Canada by WPTB order A-2515, as recently amended.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	July			January-July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Groups—						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	10·3	31·5	26·4	73·2	205·1	191·9
Animals and Animal Products	1·9	5·9	7·5	15·2	53·1	45·8
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	6·7	28·8	29·7	51·6	249·1	208·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·5	8·0	5·4	18·3	53·4	43·5
Iron and Its Products	12·3	69·8	64·5	99·6	432·2	457·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·4	15·3	12·3	23·2	94·2	89·4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12·3	44·7	58·8	66·3	236·4	321·1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·7	9·0	10·2	18·5	67·0	68·8
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·8	13·9	10·3	26·7	93·1	68·0
TOTAL	55·8	226·8	225·1	392·5	1,483·5	1,495·2
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	2,457	8,699	5,732	12,145	47,315	29,063
Nuts	224	2,522	1,596	1,718	15,509	19,326
Vegetables	259	2,386	527	4,925	18,749	5,615
Grains and products	1,366	1,571	1,258	11,313	16,111	15,808
Sugar and products	2,190	8,825	6,409	10,665	27,220	36,427
Cocoa and chocolate	200	89	2,029	1,109	6,625	11,251
Coffee and chicory	274	274	1,835	2,483	8,270	13,424
Tea	600	1,075	1,386	5,610	10,876	10,058
Beverages, alcoholic	458	885	967	3,078	6,566	7,227
Gums and resins	125	599	362	769	3,992	3,487
Oils, vegetables	665	1,736	1,105	7,509	13,560	13,828
Rubber and products	982	1,646	2,295	6,228	18,523	17,908
Tobacco	202	227	212	1,239	1,857	1,860
Vegetables products, other	319	950	641	4,439	9,886	6,632
TOTAL	10,321	31,483	26,354	73,230	205,060	191,912
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	293	554	784	1,305	2,837	2,914
Furs and products	235	877	1,112	4,055	12,444	14,850
Hides and skins, raw	144	900	655	1,313	7,911	4,940
Leather, unmanufactured	233	488	432	1,441	3,969	2,992
Leather, manufactured	133	536	325	1,326	4,324	3,134
Animal oils, fats, greases	100	1,228	3,010	505	8,154	8,090
Animals and products, other	715	1,327	1,175	5,247	13,479	8,874
TOTAL	1,852	5,910	7,492	15,192	53,118	45,794
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	783	1,719	3,524	7,196	38,469	35,852
Cotton products	1,253	8,516	7,371	9,609	83,690	45,419
Flax, hemp, jute and products	649	3,941	1,358	4,779	21,406	16,974
Silk and products	580	462	257	3,817	5,013	2,378
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	700	2,251	4,971	6,043	17,599	28,703
Wool, products	1,307	4,754	6,062	9,592	31,581	40,011
Artificial silk and products	216	2,661	2,485	1,954	23,241	16,416
Textile products, other	1,191	4,513	3,657	8,573	28,070	22,985
TOTAL	6,680	28,816	29,685	51,562	249,069	208,739
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	421	1,620	713	3,224	10,697	7,011
Wood, manufactured	328	1,717	996	2,475	10,928	8,227
Paper	597	1,942	1,267	4,322	13,711	10,304
Books and printed matter	1,193	2,755	2,462	8,309	18,040	17,967
TOTAL	2,538	8,034	5,438	18,330	53,375	43,509
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	493	2,185	2,351	1,064	5,534	6,348
Scrap	28	606	889	423	1,711	5,431
Castings and forgings	284	650	1,024	1,578	5,575	5,836
Rolling mill products	2,085	6,579	5,852	14,014	43,702	47,205
Pipes, tubes and fittings	134	1,177	1,531	1,305	6,940	9,472
Wire and chain	150	758	884	1,329	5,298	6,780

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	July			January-July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery	2,027	10,085	11,551	13,691	61,972	82,241
Hardware and cutlery	188	826	900	1,260	6,116	5,944
Household machinery	212	1,196	539	1,552	7,920	7,143
Mining, metallurgical machinery	474	1,432	2,136	3,186	6,153	12,249
Business, printing machinery	324	1,777	1,462	3,674	12,147	15,170
Other non-farm machinery	1,975	14,638	13,824	15,049	90,201	101,645
Tools	182	926	981	1,393	7,371	6,786
Autos, freight and passenger	702	7,843	3,646	8,853	39,876	12,754
Automobile parts	1,025	7,992	7,180	14,265	54,815	56,779
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	122	1,551	971	1,060	8,652	7,588
Engines and boilers	531	3,518	3,473	5,410	23,946	30,547
Cooking and heating apparatus	137	987	295	769	8,526	4,119
Iron products, other	1,198	5,031	5,007	9,695	35,698	33,852
TOTAL	12,270	69,757	64,495	99,571	432,152	457,888
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	493	2,232	1,978	2,743	8,926	8,384
Brass, copper and products	196	1,154	957	2,001	7,894	6,789
Tin	193	699	377	1,290	4,660	3,171
Precious metals (except gold)	196	1,035	1,084	1,719	8,245	8,583
Clocks and watches	167	772	414	1,169	4,966	2,986
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,154	6,440	4,898	7,761	40,665	39,522
Non-ferrous products, other	968	2,980	2,614	6,492	18,849	20,010
TOTAL	3,367	15,313	12,320	23,175	94,205	89,445
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products	677	2,299	2,639	4,764	13,577	17,404
Coal	3,054	11,549	15,635	19,196	71,632	93,230
Coal products	252	1,458	2,111	1,866	7,097	11,267
Glass and glassware	426	2,282	2,137	3,598	18,217	15,924
Petroleum, crude	5,052	13,079	18,936	21,272	67,910	105,420
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,843	9,980	13,566	8,624	37,612	56,026
Stone and products	549	2,061	2,275	3,949	9,636	10,061
Non-metallic products, other	428	1,957	1,545	2,992	10,739	11,755
TOTAL	12,281	44,663	58,843	66,261	236,419	321,087
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids	116	343	405	872	2,145	2,345
Cellulose products	106	321	247	998	3,366	2,539
Drugs and medicines	277	825	1,032	2,178	7,814	8,340
Dyeing and tanning materials	306	741	915	2,018	6,138	5,881
Fertilizers	103	291	529	1,245	3,449	3,262
Paints and varnishes	266	1,305	1,174	1,970	7,594	8,755
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	851	1,215	1,742	4,156	7,731	9,559
Synthetic resins and products	72	1,175	1,272	479	10,649	9,357
Chemical products, other	619	2,746	2,873	4,550	18,165	18,720
TOTAL	2,716	8,962	10,188	18,465	67,050	68,759
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films	87	170	358	831	1,579	2,022
Toys and sporting goods	204	735	339	1,229	4,534	1,970
Refrigerators and parts	70	1,333	305	951	6,796	3,680
Musical instruments	85	361	206	691	2,950	1,952
Scientific equipment	431	1,491	1,411	2,476	9,784	10,328
Aircraft and parts	248	905	641	1,773	6,604	4,356
Works of art	47	131	246	748	1,084	1,025
Canadian tourists' purchases	702	1,461	21	3,977	7,792	246
Parcels of small value	335	2,436	918	2,605	16,412	4,457
Wax, mineral and vegetable	25	176	170	228	1,931	1,311
Miscellaneous consumer goods	365	1,058	523	2,840	8,155	3,853
Miscellaneous, other	722	1,626	2,167	5,116	13,833	17,882
Canadian goods returned	144	434	1,200	1,203	3,922	4,667
Non-commercial articles	334	1,558	1,780	2,062	7,726	10,294
TOTAL	3,798	13,874	10,284	26,729	93,102	68,042

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Canned Salmon Pack.—Pacific Coast canned salmon pack on September 4, 1948, as compared with that for the same date last year:

	1948	1947
	Cases	
Sockeye	253,507	258,270
Springs	13,932	8.400
Steelheads	4,399	2,640
Bluebacks	19,407	4.527
Coho	116,837	94,394
Pinks	297,736	346,111
Chums	152,475	202,835
Total	858.293	917,177

Authority Obtained for Inspection of East Coast Canned Fish.—By amendments to the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Canned Fish and Shellfish and the Operations of Canneries, under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, the Department of Fisheries has obtained authority to enforce compulsory inspection of canned fish and shellfish in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The regulations establish higher standards of operation to be met by canneries before they are allowed to operate, higher standards for products for which grades already have been established, and new standards for canned products not previously graded.

British Columbia canned salmon and canned herring have been subject to compulsory inspection for some time.

Trends in Japanese Fisheries Production.—During the peak period of fish production before World War II, the Japanese Empire annually produced about 11,600 million pounds of aquatic products, according to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan. Of this, 8,500 million pounds were from the fisheries based on Japan proper. The balance, 3,100 million pounds, was produced in Japanese colonies. All of the Japanese colonial fisheries and a small part of the fisheries based on Japan proper were lost as a result of the war.

Average production from the area now authorized for Japanese fishing during the peak years 1930-34 was about 7,260 million pounds.

Following the Japanese surrender, production was rapidly restored, and in 1946 the catch in the authorized area approximated the prewar level. Fishing activities became intensive, and production rapidly rose to more than 7,000 million pounds.

Production in the last six months of 1947 declined to a level below that for the same months of 1946. Total production in 1947 was about 6,800 million pounds.

It appears that production in 1948 will depend primarily upon the amount of cotton, hard fibres, and fuel oil which can be imported for the Japanese fisheries. If such supplies are adequate, production of approximately 7,250 million pounds can be expected. Achievement of this goal will also depend, to a considerable extent, upon the success of the herring and sardine fisheries, which are notoriously variable and which supply a large proportion of the Japanese catch. Greater production is not expected, as virtually all Japanese fisheries now are intensively exploited, and the possibility of materially improving their yield through increasing exploitation is slight.

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals

Australian Car will be a Six-seater.—Australia's new car stands about five feet high, six inches lower than the usual big car, but has clean, roomy lines that compare favourably with any car now on the market. It is named the "Holden". The two first completely Australian-built cars will be assembled in Melbourne this month, and should be ready for trials by the end of the month. Five prototype cars, all built in America and some assembled here, have already undergone tests. It is expected that production will reach 20,000 by the end of next year, with future production depending on the public reaction.

Estimated Australian Tractor Imports in 1948-49.—It is estimated that 11,000 tractors from all sources will be imported in 1948-49 for agricultural and industrial use in Australia. This will mean a record supply of tractors to the Commonwealth for any one year. A minimum supply of 5,150 wheel and crawler tractors from the United States is anticipated, to which can be added anticipated domestic production of 2,100, making an expected total of 7,000 American-type tractors. It is estimated that over 4,000 tractors will be imported from the United Kingdom, making a conservatively estimated total of 11,000 from all sources.

Approximately 6,500 of these tractors will be over 25 h.p. maximum on the drawbar and of the type primarily used for wheat and large scale cereal production.

Opportunities Available in Pakistan.—Karachi, September 13, 1948.—(FTS)—While foreign capital is welcome and is assured of fair and just treatment in Pakistan, nationals are being given the option of subscribing 51 per cent of all classes of capital stock and debentures of primary industries and 30 per cent of all other industries is to be reserved. A good opportunity, therefore, is available to some Canadian firm or a syndicate of several Canadian firms to organize a "Canadian Construction (Pakistan) Ltd.," in competition with one or two British firms which are established there.

As Pakistan is seriously devoid of industry and as a great demand for consumer goods is prevalent, the country is willing to spend money on capital plant and equipment. A Canadian construction syndicate established in Karachi and Chittagong has a promising field in most of the industries under discussion in Pakistan.

The 1948 Pakistan budget allows some tax exemptions and reasonably graduated taxes with good guarantees of security and protections for new industries and new ventures of capital.

Textiles, Leather and Rubber

Textiles to the United States.—Canadian exports of textile commodities show a marked increase for the first half of 1948 over the same period last year. The value amounted to $6,948,000, compared with $3,632,000 for the first six months of 1947; an increase of 79 per cent.

Tricot Nylon.—Interest has been expressed in foreign markets in tricot nylon locknit fabrics, particularly the United Kingdom. The demand is for qualities made with 20 and 40 deniers yarn, as these weights are, apparently, meeting with success in the United States market.

Wood and Paper

**Mexican Lumber and Wood Products.*—The development of the Mexican lumber industry has been neither steady nor uniform. In some parts of the country, certain species of valuable trees have been culled from the forests for the export trade. In other areas, large sections have

* Report by United States Tariff Commission.

been denuded of growth for domestic consumption. Although data on the production of lumber are incomplete, the annual output is estimated at from 650 million to 700 million board feet. Reported production of lumber in 1942, by principal species, was as follows: Pine, 424 million board feet; mahogany, 15·8 million; red cedar, 12·5 million; white cedar, 2·7 million; and primavera, 1·1 million.

New Impregnating Plant in Chile.—Information concerning the construction of a new impregnating plant in Chile for treating railroad ties (sleepers) indicates that it will not be in operation before February, 1949. At the present time, the governing factor affecting Chile's competitive position in foreign markets for railway ties is the supply of roble. This is the only type of wood available in Chile suitable for sleeper use in the untreated form. However, when the impregnating plant comes into production, several other native species of timber may then be utilized, placing Chile on a much more competitive basis in foreign markets.

India Placing Greater Emphasis on Manufacturing Output.—Indian authorities are placing greater emphasis on the domestic production of manufactured items. Prominent among these are spools and bobbins, wherein a concentrated effort is being put forward towards the importation of wooden blanks for the purpose of re-manufacturing into items. This action on the part of the Indian authorities is necessitated by their desire to conserve dollar reserves.

ECA Pulp and Paper Branch Organized.—A Pulp and Paper Branch has been organized in the Industry Division of the Economic Co-operation Administration. This will not be a purchasing or procurement agency, as ECA is strictly a financing agency which makes available United States dollars for the purchase of materials for countries participating in the European Recovery Program.

Newfoundland Increases Newsprint Output.—A large, high-speed newsprint machine is coming into production at the Bowater mill at Corner Brook, Newfoundland. When this machine comes up to running capacity, newsprint production in Newfoundland should reach approximately 475,000 tons per year. This development assumes special significance in view of the possible entry of Newfoundland into Confederation next year.

Newsprint Mill for New Zealand.—The Minister of Finance and Customs in New Zealand has indicated that "preliminary negotiations have begun for the erection of a newsprint plant in New Zealand". It is assumed that, if a newsprint plant in New Zealand is found to be practicable, it will take several years to organize, erect and reach the production stage.

Argentina to Receive Newsprint from Finland.—Under a recent trade and financial agreement with Finland, Argentina will receive 37,000 tons of newsprint and other finished products during the next twelve months.

Netherlands Concludes Trade Agreement with Bizonia

A trade agreement between the Netherlands and Bizonia covering the period August 1, 1948, through July 31, 1949, has been initialled in Frankfurt. It covers imports and exports of goods and services. Holland will export to Bizonia up to a total value of 181,000,000 guilders while Bizonia's exports to the Netherlands will total 230,000,000 guilders. It is stated that the Bizonia authorities and the Netherlands Government in this agreement attempted to make a practical start with the application of the guiding lines for European economic recovery provided in the European Recovery Program and the Paris agreement. It is expected that trade with Bizonia will considerably increase as a result of the agreement, in comparison with the last two or three years. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kentville—Board of Trade.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, will commence a tour of Canada on September 7, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Vancouver—October 4-9.
Victoria—October 6.
Regina—October 11.
Ottawa—October 14-16.
Fredericton—October 18-19.
Saint John—October 20-21.
Kentville—October 22-23.
Halifax—October 25-26.
Charlottetown—October 28.
Moncton—October 29.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, is continuing his tour of Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland. On conclusion of his present tour, Mr. Britton will sail on October 27 for Tokyo, to which he has been posted as special representative.

Toronto—September 29-October 12.
Winnipeg—October 14.
Regina—October 15.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-23.

India Establishes Jute Quota for Canada

In view of the uncertain supply position, India has found it necessary to split up the current jute year into half yearly periods and to fix the quota now for the first half year ending December 25, 1948. The jute goods quota allotted to Canada for this period is 20,000 long tons. It was announced earlier that the export of raw jute from India had been prohibited until September 30, 1948, in order to safeguard adequate supplies for domestic mill consumption. The total quota of raw jute for export from India during the period October-December, 1948, was originally set at 250,000 bales, but the amount of Canada's allocation out of this quota has been withheld for the present. *(India Commercial News.)*

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Luxury Tax Increased

Brussels, September 5, 1948.—A Belgian law effective September 5, 1948, increased the luxury tax on certain goods from 7½ to 10 per cent ad valorem, and to 12 per cent on those goods formerly taxed at 10 per cent.

The principal goods on which the luxury tax was raised from 7½ to 10 per cent are: safes; sporting guns; furs; watches and clocks; musical instruments; jewellery; paintings; passenger automobiles of 19 h.p. and over, exclusive of autocars and autobuses; yachts, boats, canoes; and aircraft for private use.

The principal goods on which the luxury tax was raised from 10 to 12 per cent are: preserved game and poultry; hosiery; fine brushes; hats; certain heating equipment; cutlery; lighting appliances; prints and engravings; gloves; toys; sports goods and games; linoleum; furniture; mirrors; gramophones; wireless sets; opera and field glasses; perfume; cameras, accessories and films; porcelain goods; ladies' handbags; scented soap; and travelling bags, trunks and cases.

These increases, it is stated, are to discourage the use of consumer purchasing power for fancy or unessential goods. While all imports into Belgium are subject to import control, licences have not been freely granted for most of these goods from Canada.

Bermuda Permits Importation of Canned Fish

Hamilton, September 11, 1948.—(FTS)—The Director of Supplies, Bermuda, advised importers on September 6, 1948, that applications for permission to import canned fish from all sources will be considered, provided that the quantities are reasonable and shipments do not arrive in the Colony before November 1, 1948.

British Guiana Reduces Ceiling Prices on Cotton Piece-goods

Port-of-Spain, September 20, 1948.—(FTS)—In a notice of September 2 the Controller advised importers that the unallocated balance of the 1948 quota for cotton piece-goods from Canada and the United States will now be issued at a ceiling price of 40 cents per linear yard. (See *Foreign Trade,* July 24.)

British Guiana Increases Ceiling Prices on Frozen Fish

Port-of-Spain, September 22, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, in British Guiana notified importers on September 20, 1948, that the ceiling prices on frozen fish imported from Canada had been increased as follows, c.i.f. Georgetown: Fresh cod, 19½ cents per pound; fresh sole, 18½ cents per pound; kippers, 22 cents per pair. (See *Foreign Trade,* September 25.)

British Guiana to Consider Imports of Putty from Canada

Port-of-Spain, September 16, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, notified importers on September 13, 1948, that applications for licences to import putty in linseed oil from Canada will be received for consideration.

In a notice of September 16, the Controller announced that applications to import chicks from hard-currency areas would be received for consideration and dealt with in accordance with a policy settled with the Department of Agriculture.

Chinese Regulations Govern Import of Passengers' Effects

Shanghai, September 3, 1948.—(FTS)—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China has approved and promulgated rulings governing the importation of personal and household effects of arriving passengers, to take effect on October 1, 1948, one month after the date of the notification. The rulings are as follows:

I. Personal and household effects brought in by arriving passengers from abroad entitled to duty-free treatment according to the Customs regulations shall be imported without import licence.

II. Dutiable personal and household effects brought in by arriving passengers from abroad other than Hong Kong and Macao shall be treated according to the provisions set as hereunder:

(*a*) The aforementioned dutiable effects, irrespective of whether they are brought in as baggage by the arriving passengers themselves or shipped to port by parcel post or freight within six months after the passengers' arrival in China shall be imported without import licence, provided, however, that such effects have been examined by the Customs and found definitely to conform to the strict definition of personal and household effects and provided further that their total value per person (limited to adult only) does not exceed U.S.$500 or equivalent value.

(*b*) The aforementioned dutiable effects with a total value of over U.S.$500 but under U.S.$3,000 shall require import licence to cover their importation, provided, however, that the passengers (the applicants) concerned have, prior to their last trip coming to China, resided abroad for over a year in order to be qualified in applying for an import licence.

III. Dutiable personal and household effects brought in by arriving passengers from Hong Kong and Macao, examined by the Customs and found definitely to conform to the strict definition of personal and household effects, with a total value per person (limited to adult only) of not over Hong Kong $500, shall be imported without import licence. The portion of such effects in excess of Hong Kong $500 shall, however, not be allowed to be imported.

Dutiable effects brought in by arriving passengers from abroad on transhipment at Hong Kong shall be governed by the provisions under Item (*a*), Article II of these rulings.

IV. Personal and household effects, if found to be articles in Schedule IV of the Foreign Trade Regulations, shall not be allowed to be imported. This, however, does not apply to those articles or effects which are necessary for immediate use by the passengers concerned, actually owned by them, already in their use and not for sale.

V. Arriving passengers from abroad landing in Shanghai shall apply to the Board for import licence, if necessary, to cover importation of their personal and household effects.

Those passengers landing in a port in China other than Shanghai shall apply to the nearest office of the Board for such licence.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
†Calls at Quebec about two days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*Duke of Athens*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	Oct. 30–Nov. 11	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	November 1	*Morgenster*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	October 15–20	*Lionel*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa	Oct. 25–Nov. 2	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	November 13–20	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	October 11–24	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Beira	November 11–22	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*Duke of Athens*	Elder Dempster
	October 11–24	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
	October 15–20	*Lionel*	Kerr Steamships
Port Elizabeth	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
East London	October 25–Nov. 2	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Durban	Oct. 30–Nov. 10	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
	November 1	*Morgenster*	Shipping Limited
	November 11–22	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
	November 13–20	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Cape Town	September 27–30	*Aspasia Nomikos*	March Shipping
Durban	October 10–15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	October 5–9	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	October 8–9	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane, Sydney, Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide	October 2–8	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—Con.			
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide	November 15–20	*City of St. Albans*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney, Geelong, Freemantle, Melbourne	October 17–21	*Port Albany*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 10–17	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	October 14	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 22	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 22–28	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	November 5	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	November 6	*Prins Alexander*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	November 12	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	November 12	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	November 16–22	†*Sein*	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Recife	October 8–9	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro	October 5–9	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Belize	November 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Cristobal	November 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 20–30	*Hedon Hall*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	October 14–19	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	October 15–25	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
Bararnquilla	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	October 18–21	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Havana	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Santiago	November 20–25	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Eire—			
Dublin	October 5–9	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Helsinki	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	November 16–22	†*Sein*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	October 13–18	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	November 8–15	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Bremen	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Barrios	November 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	October 15–25	*Seaside*	March Shipping
	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi	October 14–19	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay			
Madras			
Calcutta			
Italy—	October 6–12	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports	October 13–18	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
	October 17–22	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	October 22–26	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
	November 8–15	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Malaya—	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Penang	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	October 6–12	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
	October 17–22	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	October 22–26	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mexico—			
Veracruz	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	November 20–25	*Stageholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
	October 14	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	October 22	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	October 22–28	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 5	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	November 6	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
	November 12	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	November 12	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Samarang, Cheribon	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Curaçao	October 18–21	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	October 15–18	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	October 29–30	*Dione*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	Oct. 30–Nov. 2	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	November 13–16	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	November 26–29	*Dione*	Shaw Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	November 11–17	*Kent*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	October 9–13	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Philippines—			
Manila	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdynia	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Gdynia	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Gdynia	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
St. Pierre et Miquelon	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	Oct. 30–Nov. 2	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	November 13–16	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
Siam—			
Bangkok	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Singapore	Early October.	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Malmo	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Stockholm	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	October 7–14	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	October 18–25	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol	October 11–14	*Boston City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	October 11–18	*Lismoria*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	October 23–30	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	October 4–7	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull	October 20–25	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	October 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Leith	October 8–13	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	October 5–9	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 9–13	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 10–15	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	October 11–18	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	October 17–22	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	Oct. 25–Nov. 29	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 1–7	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 10–17	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	October 13–19	†*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	October 22–29	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	October 6–9	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 13–16	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 20–23	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 27–30	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	October 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	October 8–13	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Swansea	October 11–14	*Boston City*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	October 5–9	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	October 8–9	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Maracaibo	November 1–5	*Laholm*	Swedish American
La Guaira	October 18–21	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo			
West Indies—			
Antigua	Sept. 28–Oct. 7	**Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	October 1–6	**Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Bermuda	October 12–21	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana	October 18–25	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica	Oct. 26–Nov. 4	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	November 8–15	**Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat	November 9–19	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts			
St. Lucia			
St. Vincent			
Trinidad			

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Puerto Rico	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Bahamas	October 4	**Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
	October 11	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Jamaica	October 20	**Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
	November 1	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	November 12	**Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
Jamaica	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	November 20–25	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London	October 10–14	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	November 1–4	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	November 14–18	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	October 2–6	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	November 12–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik	October 9–11	*Trollafoss*	F. K. Warren
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	October 3–4	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	October 4–5	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 5–8	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 15–16	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	October 19–21	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	October 22–25	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 24–29	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	Oct. 28–Nov. 1	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	November 7–8	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	November 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	November 18–19	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	Nov. 30–Dec. 1	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
Corner Brook	October 12–14	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon—	October 4–5	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	October 15–16	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	October 16–17	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	October 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	November 7–8	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	November 18–19	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	Nov. 30–Dec. 1	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships

Departure from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	October 24–29	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	November 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Southampton	October 7	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	October 28	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	November 18	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	October 5–8	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	October 12–15	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	October 28–30	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Jamaica	October 2–6	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
	November 12–14	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	October 8–15	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	October 22–29	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	October 11–12	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	October 11–12	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	October 11–12	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	October 20–25	*Manchester Division* (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	October 11–12	*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	Sept. 16–Oct. 5	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques	October 21	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth	Sept. 16–Oct. 5	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific
East London	Sept. 20–Oct. 5	*Vedby*	North Pacific
Durban	October 21	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Early October	*Boolongena*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	October 30	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	Mid-October	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	October 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo	Late October	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	Early October	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar	Mid-October	*Parramatta*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Barranquilla, Cartagena	Mid-October	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	October 25	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	Mid-October	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria	Sept. 26–Oct. 11	*Lake Pennask*	Canada Shipping
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	Mid October	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Fiji—			
Suva	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre	October 30	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong	Early October	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	Mid-October	*Parramatta*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	October 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta	Late October	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwell Cotts
Calcutta, Madras	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Japan—			
Yokohama	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya—			
Penang	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham			
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	October 30	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam			
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	October 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			
Auckland	October 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Auckland	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Philippines—			
Manila	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Iloilo	October 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	Early October	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Manila	Mid-October	*Parramatta*	Empire Shipping
Manila	Late October	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Society Islands—			
Papeete	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Taiwan	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	November 19	*Pacific Unit*	Furness Withy
Manchester	November 30	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
London	Sept. 23–Oct. 14	*Lake Winnipeg*	Anglo-Canadian
London	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	Mid-October	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
La Guaira			
Maracaibo			

Canadian firms unfamiliar with export trade procedure will find the services of forwarding agents of value. Names of forwarders may be readily obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Canadian Exporters' Association, banks, railway and steamship companies. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 53.*)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—Office of the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 114.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2 Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne — YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. EVANS, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington— J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Detroit—J. H. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—HARRY A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 20	Nominal Quotations Sept. 27
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2075	·2070
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	...	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0046	·0046
		Free	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	.....	.....
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	4·0300
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985